The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN SOUDAN.

Kitchener's Troops Face Superior Numbers of Well-Armed Arabians at Omdurman.

THOUSANDS ARE KILLED.

British Strategy and Courage Shown in Completely Smashing the Enemy's Army.

CITY OF KHARTUM IN RUINS.

Omdurman, Opposite Khartum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by camel courier to Nasri, Sept. 4.—The Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's black standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdiam, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a death blow to Mahdism.

Kitchener's losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian army encamped at Agaiza, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn today our cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses and the copper-and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly with all their old-time ardor. Our infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First Battalion Northumberland Fusileers, the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusileers, and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusileers. In our center were the First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, the First Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the First Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Major Williams. On our right were the Soudanese brigades, commanded by General Maxwell and General MacDonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserves, and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfelt batteries.

At 7:20 a. m. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 our artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen.

Fighting Is Terrific.

Their attack developed on our left, and in accordance with their traditional tactics they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing our flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all our line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes balked, swept toward our center, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen, trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire regiment, and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of our fighting line, while the mounted emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp the whole force marched in echelon of battalions toward Omdurman. As our troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile the Soudanese on our right came into contact with the enemy, who had reformed under cover of a rocky eminence and had massed beneath the black standard of the Khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass, 15,000 strong, bore down on the Soudanese.

Kitchener's Brilliant Tactics.

General Kitchener swung round the center and left of the Soudanese, and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression and within a zone of withering cross fire from three brigades with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mown down by a sustained deadly cross fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies and the companies to driblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally, they broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a snow drift dotted meadow.

At 11:15 the sirdar ordered an advance, and our whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, our cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Lancers Killed in a Charge.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers under Lieutenant Colonel Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy they found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The lancers passed through the mass, rallied, and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieutenant Grenfell, nephew of General Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed and twenty wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. The enemy captured a cannon, but it was instantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their disordered and broken forces reformed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their emirs conspicuously leading and courting death. Even when wounded and in death agonies they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Colonel Rhodes, the correspondent of a London paper, and a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

Dispatches from the Sirdar.

Cairo, Sept. 4.—General Kitchener telegraphs, saying:

"Only two British officers were killed in the battle—Lieutenant Grenfell of the Twenty-first Lancers, and Captain Caldecott, Warwickshire regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded."

The following telegram from the Sirdar, dated today (Sunday), at Omdurman, and forwarded by camel courier to Nasri, was received this evening:

"The camp has been moved outside Omdurman to the river banks. Our wounded are doing well and are now descending the river.

"The Austrian sister Theresa Grigolini and all the European prisoners have been rescued. They are well.

"The list of our casualties has not yet been received. The population of Omdurman manifests joy at the arrival of the expedition."

Khartum in Ruins.

"I visited Khartum today. The town is a complete ruin, but the lower portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us. So far as I can see at present, Khartum is the best position. Omdurman is too extensive and the stench there is unbearable.

"I have therefore moved the troops down to Khor Skambat, where we now are in a good camp on the river. All the British wounded will descend the river with this dispatch. There are no cases that cause grave anxiety."

London, Sept. 4.—The War office has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Saturday evening:

"The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered and I have now a large number of prisoners on my hands.

"Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only about 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

General Kitchener telegraphs: "Howard, the war correspondent, was killed at the taking of Omdurman."

The Sirdar refers to Hubert George Lyulph Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, who was the war correspondent of the London Times.

Fifteen Thousand Killed.

London, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says:

"Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal General, managed to escape, but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands. It is estimated that 15,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500.

"Besides Colonel Rhodes another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, the New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

The war correspondent of the Daily News says:

"Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000.

"Our whole force was engaged in the fighting from 6:30 a. m. until sundown. The dervishes displayed marvelous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men in four brigades attempted to rush our zeriba.

"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our Maxim guns especially made terrible lanes in their ranks and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The dervish army of 60,000 is utterly broken, but we are fully prepared to fight tomorrow if they wish it."

Sublime Courage.

The Standard's war correspondent also pays tribute to the magnificent courage of the dervishes, but says:

"Fortunately for us their leaders showed little or no wisdom in choosing a battlefield. By not occupying the hill on our left front the enemy missed his opportunity. That would have left the Sirdar two alternatives. He might either have accepted the challenge or elected to make a wide detour into the desert to reach Omdurman.

"In the former case we should have been compelled to meet the dervishes in the open. In the latter the enemy's chances of offering a prolonged resistance would have been materially increased. But the Baggara have lost none of their former courage, and were resolved to attack us where we stood, trusting to sheer weight of numbers and hoping to hurl themselves against us with an irresistible rush."

Describing the attempt of the Baggara horsemen to retrieve the day's fortunes by a final charge, the correspondent says:

"Dashing across the level stretch of pebbly soil the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the steady line of infantry. Our troops awaited the charge without flinching. On came the dervishes, but again the deadly fire poured into them did its work. Men and horses fell thick, and hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped.

"A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the slaughter, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry, but our field artillery and Maxims, descending from the hill on which they were posted, came again into action, and the conflict entered a new phase.

Rout Is Complete.

"The attack on our camp had been repulsed, and the only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete. It was not long before the dervishes were seen in full flight toward the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole army of the Khalifa was destroyed. Our casualties number over 200.

"Our losses in the zariba when the enemy first attacked us were small, considering the number of the enemy. Our artillery and rifle fire was terribly effective. The dervishes fought well, displaying a courthat would have seemed marvelous had we not known their spirit.

"The march to Omdurman after the great fight was comparatively without incident. The Sirdar, with his chief of staff, General Rundle, Colonel Wingate, and Slatin Pasha, rode behind two companies of Egyptians and Soudanese, who proudly carried with them the Khalifa flag, the black banner which was to lead his troops to victory.

"As we neared the place the people living in houses outside the wall poured out in large numbers to welcome the victors with hoarse shouts. Passing through a long street we came to the wall itself, a solid-looking piece of rough masonry. There had been no need to employ forty-pounders to effect a breach. An entry was found near the river, and the Sirdar rode into Omdurman unopposed.

"The city seemed deserted save for women and some twoscore men who came forward to make submission and lay down their arms. Around the ruined tomb of the Mahdi the city extends on all sides like a rabbit warren."

A correspondent of the Times with the

(Continued on fifth page.)

NEW HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

Meeting of the French Cabinet Today to Deal Expressly with the Question of Revision.

PRESIDENT FAURE ACTS.

Thought to Be Yielding to Public Opinion, Though Sympathizing with M. Cavaignac.

PRISONER'S WIFE APPEALS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 4.—President Faure returned to Paris today for a consultation with the Cabinet on the Dreyfus case. The outcome is undoubtedly to be a revision, as the minmous in favor of revision—partly because the Ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feeling—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other Ministers. The fact that General Zurlinden has been in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cayaignac at the War office.

The ministerial conferences which have been continued throughout the day have had to do with the details of revision. There is no foundation for the report that the Chambers will be immediately convoked.

Faure with Cavaignac.

According to Le Soir, M. Faure, who received M. Cavaignac today, strongly urged him to withdraw his resignation. The paper also asserts that at the council tomorrow the President will endeavor to prevent a decision in favor of revision.

On the same authority it is announced that General Roger, chief of M. Cavaignac's military staff, will retire at his own request.

The name of General Saussier, formerly Military Governor of Paris, is mentioned in connection with the War office portfolio.

In her letter to M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she addresses him again, since he alone has the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieutenant Colonel Henry's admission of forgery deprives his depositions and acts of all weight, and concludes her appeal by calling upon M. Sarrien to "listen to the voice of public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man."

The Temps, Liberte, and Journal des Debats express regret at M. Cavaignac's "obduracy," asserting that it adds to the difficulties of the situation.

The services at the interment of the remains of Lieutenant Colonel Henry at Pochy

GOVERNOR TANNER REWARDS THE THIRD ILLINOIS FOR ITS WAR SERVICES.

istry decided to meet tomorrow to decide the matter.

President Faure's position is not clear. He is credited with being opposed to reopening the case, but it is most likely he will yield to the popular demand and give his consent to revision.

Nothing but revision can save the ministry, so intense has public opinion become on the subject.

Appeal from Mme. Dreyfus.

In a letter signed "Lucie Alfred Dreyfus" the wife of the condemned man writes for the second time to the Minister of Justice imploring him to submit the case for revision to the Court of Appeal, on the ground of the discovery of a new fact tending to establish her husband's innocence—the new fact, of course, being Henry's confession.

Ex-Minister of Justice Trarieux, who came into office a few months after Dreyfus was condemned, said today: "When Minister I went through the Dreyfus dossier and knew of the existence of secret pieces, but I never knew they had been illegally withheld from the prisoner's counsel. I therefore took no action. Since then I have done all I could to obtain judicial redress and only yesterday wrote to the present Minister of Justice asking him to mitigate so far as is legally possible the horror of the present condition of the prisoner."

Germany Implicated.

Emile Massard, owner of La Patrie, said: "I think the Chamber must be appealed to. A step like revision that may lead to war with Germany cannot be taken by the Ministers on their own responsibility. Cavaignac was right to resign and is now more forward in running for the Presidency than Brisson, who is known to aspire to it."

Captain Cuignet, who, with Cavaignac, discovered Henry's forgery, says: "No one knows the Dreyfus dossier better than I do and I pledge my word of honor that nothing that has occurred modifies my conviction that Dreyfus is guilty."

The Temps continues to urge the necessity of revision.

Conference of the Government.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac of the Ministry of War, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Education, and General Zurlinden.

The Cabinet will meet tomorrow expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial that condemned her husband.

As the Cabinet is now practically unanyesterday were civil, the Bishop of Chalons having forbidden religious services. Several staff officers were present at the ceremony.

Decline War Portfolio.

London, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that both General Saussier and General Zurlinden have declined the War office portfolio.

M'KINLEY GREETED BY ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS AT PATERSON.

Crowd Tramples Down Grass and Flower Beds to Get a Glimpse of the Executive and Shake His Hand—Attends Church.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 4.—President McKinley spent a quiet day here. He attended morning services at the Church of the Redeemer in company with Mrs. Hobart. In anticipation of his attendance the church was well filled, and after the services the President shook the hands of the minister and a large number of members of the congregation.

Owing to the intense heat of the afternoon the President remained quietly at the home of Vice President Hobart until 5 o'clock, when he went for a drive with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. A number of curious persons had been loitering around all the afternoon to catch a sight of the President and when he emerged from the house he was greeted with a cheer.

As the carriage containing the President and Vice President was driven through East Side Park it encountered an immense crowd, assembled there to hear the concert of the Second Regiment Band. The Presidential party was immediately recognized, the band struck up the President's march, and the cheering crowd made a rush for the side of the drive. Park rules were forgotten, and the crowd trampled down grass and flower beds in their anxiety to get a glimpse of the Executive. The carriage was forced to such a slow pace that a number of persons were enabled to grasp the President's hand.

Leaving the park, followed by cheers from the people, the President was taken to the North Jersey Country club and shown over the house and grounds. This evening is being spent quietly at the Vice President's residence.

PANDO SAYS HE WAS A SPY.

Spanish General Asserts He Was in America in the Early Part of War.

SEES ARMY FITTED OUT.

Declares General Shafter Is Incapable of Commanding Even a Regiment.

HAS HARD WORDS FOR TORAL

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—General Pando of the Spanish army today declared he was in the United States while the army was being fitted out for the Santiago campaign. He declared General Shafter an incompetent and the surrender of Santiago a monumental mistake on Spain's part, because in his opinion the Americans were already conquered.

He spoke slowly and made this startling statement:

"I was in the United States during the war. I was here in this country and saw the mobilization of the American army. I was at Mobile, and there I saw the ships sail with soldiers aboard to Cuba. From Mobile I went to Florida."

General Pando evaded a question as to his location in Florida, but he said:

"I saw there the formation of the army. I saw the troops gather; I was among them, close to them, and I watched them at camp and I watched them when they sailed away. I concealed my identity; I did not speak a word of English, but no one questioned me. No one asked who I was or why I watched.

"I studied the military tactics of the Americans. I saw the army got together without order. There was no system. The Generals were without authority; the soldiers were not soldiers; they didn't know how to obey. I walked among them. I watched them as they worked. I was present at the embarkation. No one questioned me; no one seemed to care who I was or why I was there. It was like the Americans. I had no papers. I had destroyed all traces of my identity.

Says War Is Not Over.

"The war is not over," General Pando declared. "It has not even commenced. There was no war. It was only a skirmish. There are 200,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba who have never seen an American uniform.

"The history of Santiago is beyond belief. It was a monumental piece of stupidity. The Americans were already conquered. General Shafter's campaign was full of mistakes.

"The condition of the American army was lost, their health was gone. If Cervera had remained in Santiago a day longer the United States soldiers would have been forced back. With Cervera's fleet destroyed the army of the United States could not have stood out two weeks longer.

"I telegraphed Sagasta to hold on just two weeks more. He wouldn't listen to me. If the Spaniards had retarded the advance of the Americans only ten days more they would have been forced by disease alone to have quitted Cuba. We could easily have held Santiago two weeks. It was the supreme folly of Sagasta."

"Do you think that General Toral ought to be court-martialed for his surrender of Santiago?"

General Pando's eyes flashed again, and in a voice that plainly betrayed his anger he promptly replied: "He ought to be court-martialed, and he will be court-martialed."

SOLDIERS WHO DIED YESTERDAY.

Bell, Hezekiah, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Bray, George R., Company F, First Illinois, at Santiago, of typhoid fever.

Broderick, Henry M., Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, on transport Roumania, acute dysentery.

Connors, Charles, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, on transport Roumania, paralysis.

Dean, Orville, United States Engineer Corps, on transport Roumania, acute dysentery.

Ellis, Mathias, Company F, Third Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Fieble, Arthur, Company F, Second Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, shot himself while insane from fever.

Franz, Joseph, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, on transport Roumania, acute mania.

Friedmann, Paul W., Company E, Seventy-first New York, on transport Roumania, acute mania.

Greene, Elmer S., Company F, Seventh Infantry at Camp Wokoff, no cause assigned.

Hess, Frederick, Company G, Fourth Virginia, at Jacksonville, typhoid.

McGrath, James, Company F, Eighth Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Munger, Eugene, Company C, First Cavalry, at Santiago, pernicious malarial fever.

O'Hara, Michael, Company B, Eighth Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

O'Malley, Timothy, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, on transport Roumania, acute dysentery.

Osborne, Samuel, Company I, Seventh Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Otto, Stephen, Thirty-fourth Michigan, at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Parker, Herbert, Corporal, Company G, Fourth Virginia, at Jacksonville, typhoid.

Ray, James, Company H, Seventh Infantry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Reynolds, Daniel K., Seventy-first New York, on transport Roumania, acute dysentery.

Royce, Edward, Thirty-fourth Michigan, at Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, malaria.

Rutzen, John D., Company B, First Wisconsin, at Jacksonville, typhoid.

Sawyer, Henry, Tenth Cavalry, at Camp Wikoff, no cause assigned.

Welsman, Frank E., Company H, Tenth Ohio, at Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., of typhoid fever.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today:
Occasional showers and thunder-storms.
Sun rises at 5:29; sets at 6:28.
Moon rises at 8:48 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Kitchener's Soudan Victory, New Hope for Dreyfus. Pando Says He Was a Spy. Chicago Boys Given Over to Death.
2 Montauk to Be Deserted. Alger Discusses Montauk. Details of the Manila Fight.
3 Colonel Young Sends Troopers Home Sexton Goes to Cincinnati. Thunder-Storm Brings Relief. Bayard Near Death.
4 Pitsburg, 6; Chicago, 4. Stagg Compares Football Rules. Hawthorne Track Reopens Today. Early Football Practice.
5 Mayor Harrison Returns Home. Armour Mixed Up in Bond Bids. Elopes with a Soldier.
7 Zola to Visit New York. Blanco Is Resentful. Cicero Pastors Arraign Officials.
9 Sermons on Czar's Peace Plan. Reid Discusses New Territories. Arguments for Expansion. Preparing for Sick Soldiers.
10 Swiss Papers Comment on War.
12 President's Visit Did Sick Good. Labor's Army to March Today. Teamsters Fight Street Car Men.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
6 Short Story.
8 Fontenoy Letter.
8 Society News.
8 Amusements.
9 Markets.
10 Lake Shipping.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAVRE	La Gascogne	
LONDON	Minnesota	
NEW YORK	La Champagne	
NEW YORK		Chester.
QUEENSTOWN.		Campania.

STEAMER CITY OF CHICAGO DISABLED IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

Lies Helpless Ten Miles Out for Nearly Two Hours — Brought Back to Port by the City of Louisville.

The steamer City of Chicago, Captain McIntosh, of the Graham & Morton line, which left this city at 8:30 o'clock last evening for St. Joseph, Mich., met with an accident to its machinery when ten miles out, and lay helpless for nearly two hours upon the lake before assistance came.

Only twenty passengers were aboard, and as the lake was smooth no special alarm was felt.

Just before the storm broke the steamer City of Louisville, Captain Boswell, belonging to the same line, on the return trip from St. Joseph to Chicago, came up and took the City of Chicago in tow. Both vessels weathered the squall at the beginning of the storm, and at 12:30 o'clock this morning were safely moored at their wharf.

Beyond missing their destination the passengers suffered no inconvenience.

Fear Denmark's Queen Is Dying.

London, Sept. 5.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The illness of the Queen of Denmark has taken a serious turn. She has suffered a hemorrhage and lay for a long time speechless and unconscious. It is feared that a crisis is imminent."

SURE DEATH FOR MEN OF THE FIRST.

Soldiers of the Hospital Detail Ordered to Their Doom in Fever-Stricken Cuba.

APPEALS WAVED ASIDE.

Demise of Private Jones Brings to Light a Hidden Chapter of the Santiago Campaign.

TURNER'S MEN SCATTERED.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Speeding eastward tonight on a limited train, D. L. Jones of Waukegan expects tomorrow to bend over a hospital cot and speak encouraging words to his son, Private Ben Jones of Company I. That son's body already has lain for hours in a rough army casket, death having taken place on Friday night, not long after the father must have started from Chicago.

Private Jones reached Montauk from Siboney on the Catania over a week ago, but his presence in the detention hospital, where he died, was not discovered until after the arrival of the remainder of the regiment on the Berlin. He was suffering from typhoid fever, contracted immediately after an attack of yellow fever, and reason had almost abandoned him when his identity was learned. He asked for his father, and the message was sent advising Mr. Jones of the serious nature of the illness and the need of his presence. The patient's life was not finally despaired of until early on Friday evening.

The boy's death has been the means of bringing before the public an unwritten chapter of the First Regiment's war history, and the circumstances are such that Private Ben Jones, along with two score of the regiment's dead, enters into the ranks of the heroes.

He was a recruit, not a trained soldier. He never went to the front, and never heard the sound of a hostile bullet, but nevertheless he treaded bravely his way to the almost certain doom of a yellow fever hospital, and unflinchingly with him went 175 of his fellow-recruits, raw like himself to drill and discipline.

This is the story, written in deeds and suffering by himself and his comrades of the yellow fever hospital of Siboney, an hospital built, supplied with nurses, and guarded solely by the boys of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Sent to Their Death.

On July 11, when the fate of Santiago was practically sealed and the coming onslaught of yellow fever on the victorious forces equally manifest, the order came to the First Illinois to detach men from each of seven companies and to send them into the woods back of Siboney to construct a yellow fever quarantine camp and hospital.

The order fell like a pall on the regiment. The necessity of the move was not questioned then, but in some quarters of the regiment there was the prophecy that the choice of a volunteer regiment, the First Illinois Regiment in particular, was the first blow from a hidden hand which would strike and strike again. The men who made that prophecy point today to the most widely scattered regiment in the service and ask: "Why is the First the only regiment in Shafter's army to be split and scattered? Why, after weeks of effort to secure orders toward consolidation, is it still trailing from Santiago and Porto Rico to New York and Chicago?"

The answers to those questions are still to come, though indications are that the day of reckoning for some one is nearing dawn. Not pondering deeply then, however, on the subtleties which make distinctions between regular and volunteer commanders, the officers of the First prepared to obey the hospital order.

Proved That They Could Die.

Captain W. H. Whigham of Company H was given command of the body and the next issue was to select soldiers. The regiment was on the firing line, and its old men engaged in arduous and dangerous duties, but just arrived in Cuba was the levy intended to raise the regiment to its maximum of enlistment. They could not fight without training, but they could build rough sheds, erect tents, and nurse the sick as the sick were nursed in Cuba. They afterwards proved they could die.

They were chosen and they went forth, axes on shoulder and guns slung on. With them as officers went Lieutenant F. O. Moody, Company E; Captain C. T. Wilt, Company G; and Lieutenant B. F. Moore, Company K, while the Sergeants were Jesse Griffith, Company C; Moore, Company E; Grant, Company K; and Carroll, Company I. They cleared the jungle and made a hospital in accordance with instructions to "establish, organize, and maintain."

The scourge of fever overwhelmed the army and cases poured in at the yellow fever hospital, though even the few days that had elapsed since its completion had convinced the officers of the regiment that the location was unfitted for anything but the cultivation of pest germs. It is known that the General commanding was told in the plainest of terms that the hospital spot was death marked and that orders should be changed. They were not and then the deaths began.

Once more, it is stated the matter involving life and death was carried to high quarters, pleading this time being added to argument. The appeal produced no effect and now the men of the regiment say that the boys of the hospital detail are dead when they would be living if an order based on common sense had been issued.

The declaration has been made, and is being credited by many people, that rather than stand the odium of having themselves ordered their men to destruction, the officers will show the outside, lofty source to which belongs the responsibility.

Filling Their Own Hospitals.

Before the hospital tents were up wagon loads of patients were being brought for treatment. Men quit the work of construction to unload ambulances. They worked night and day. In one week they had begun to fill their own hospital, and in two weeks

only Captain Whigham and six men had escaped the fever.

Fifty men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored, were sent in as relief. To a man they had succumbed in three days to the swamp-nourished pestilence. Three surgeons and two trained nurses were left to bear the brunt.

Death followed disease. Sergeant Griffith was one of the first to die, and when his mother in Chicago heard the terrible announcement she declared that the blood of her son was on the man who kept the young man to duty in the pest hole.

The death roster of the fever camp is believed to be twenty-four. The latest addition, outside of that of Private Jones, is Corporal Charles Viberts, at first reported only as ill in Santiago. He died in Santiago, whither he had been removed on Aug. 26, the day after his comrades sailed. The information was cabled by General Lawton.

The hospital was not broken up until Aug. 17, when the yellow fever cases were transferred to the Santiago hospitals. The men of the original detail were by that time convalescent or dead.

Dilwyn Bell Coming Home.

Dilwyn Bell, the Chicago Rough Rider of Troop L, who was thrown out of an ambulance in the First Illinois camp on Friday, was restored today to his command, Colonel Roosevelt sending a detail to remove him to the regimental hospital. By this course he succeeded in keeping the young fellow from the clutches of the authorities of the detention hospital. Contrary to expectation, Bell was not removed to the detention hospital Friday night, being allowed to remain unmolested in the First Regiment hospital. His head was clearer this morning, and he explained that he came on the Berkshire, and that he had supposed the ambulance was taking him to the Rough Riders' camp. He had little recollection of the ride or its violent conclusion. His mother visited him today before he was taken in charge by Colonel Roosevelt. "I learned yesterday," she said, "that my boy might be on the Berkshire, and when the boat was unloaded I saw him, though at a distance, because of the quarantine restrictions. He seemed weak. He was put in an ambulance, which went away rapidly. I could not keep it in sight. I found my son being nursed by the members of the First Cavalry after I had thought he was lost again. He is better today, and I am going to take him home on a furlough in a few days. I do not want my folks to be disturbed about either of us. I live at 36 Aldine square, and am Mrs. E. E. Bell.

DOCTORS FURLOUGH UNFIT MEN

Chaplain Hall of the First Writes Sadly of the Scattering of His Regiment.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This should be read by the public if they want a true statement of some facts which are not generally known now at least. In the course of time I suppose all will come out. Our regiment should not be put in a false light or its individual officers suffer the contumely which they are not responsible for. Let it rest where it should and let the public be the judges. This is fair.

There were about 250 men taken from our regiment to the general hospital on landing from the Berlin. Among these there were between sixty and eighty men, who, while not being able to walk, yet were not really so sick that it was necessary for them even to go, much less to be kept, notwithstanding the orders given by Major Willard and Dr. Walls at the hospital.

It is true they rode in the ambulances and other vehicles provided for the purpose by those kind and thoughtful ones who were ready to take care of the ailing and weak—and Dr. Senn was prominent among these. There was no earthly reason why these men should not have been allowed to return to the companies of their regiment, which are and have been taking care of those who are convalescents.

Within twenty-four hours after their arrival at the general hospital about half of those boys were scattered, many going of themselves or being sent to other hospitals in New York and other places. Many were sent home on furloughs given by the general hospital, of which the regimental commander was perfectly ignorant. Among these latter were men not as ill as some of the boys now in our camp attended by their comrades and able to answer the sick call.

Many of these men furloughed by the general hospital were in no condition to leave the hospital, much less to think of undertaking the fatigues of a journey home alone. This was done even without consulting our medical men or informing the officers or relatives of the men in their regiment.

Cannot Reply to Relatives.

As a consequence our officers are receiving telegrams, anxious, pitiful telegrams, respecting men in their respective companies that they are unable to answer after a worrying and painful search.

Things, I must confess, are in a chaotic state, as they naturally would be under the present existing condition, and I bespeak the consideration of the distressed relatives in behalf of the officers in this peculiarly embarrassing and bewildering situation, over which they have no control. Many of these officers have been and are still sick men, and censure under these circumstances is cruel and unjust. It is a humiliating position in which they find themselves, after their trying campaign and hardships in many ways untold.

I will give an example in brief of the situation. A young boy of our regiment was found about half a mile from the general hospital sitting by the wayside in a distressed condition. Some of his comrades happening along at that time, and recognizing him, asked what he was doing out there.

Lifting his blank and worn countenance he answered distantly:

"Waiting for a pair of suspenders."

They looked at each other pityingly and whispered under their breath: "Nutty, sure."

It was ten minutes before they could get an intelligent answer from the poor, worn-out fellow in his vacant dream, but nevertheless he had his furlough from the general hospital in his pocket.

It is almost needless to say he was taken back by his comrades, who compelled the authorities of the general hospital to receive him. Soldiers are resolute and dangerous when it concerns a sick comrade who has stood knee deep in the mud of the Santiago trenches beside them in the moment of danger.

There is another thing to be remembered—we were in a detention camp and not allowed even to cross the grounds to the hospital for three days. During this time, among the other telegrams asking for information was one to Captain Dimmock, and then, a little later, one to Captain Switzer, asking after Shake of Company D.

Dead, but His Captain Knew Not.

This man died in the hospital during this term of detention, but how was it possible for them to know when the Captains of the companies were not informed of the whereabouts and deaths of their men or allowed to leave the camp in search of them?

These are the facts. Another terrible case is that of Bell of the Rough Riders, who, they say, was compelled to leave the ambulance of the general hospital and crawl in the shade of the orderly's tent, which was behind that of Captain Funkhauser.

This man was missing for days, while his poor mother was half crazy striving to locate him. Let the public be our judge. Is this fair?

Captain Funkhauser, Lieutenants Olsen and Houghton, who have been ill, but are now regaining their health and strength, will leave for Chicago on the Pennsylvania limited tomorrow at 9 o'clock. They go to prepare for the reception and care of the sick when we reach Chicago.

HEDLEY A. HALL,
Chaplain First Illinois Regiment.

[The remains of John R. Sheridan, private, Company G, First Regiment, who died at Montauk Point on Aug. 31, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the home of Harry G. Sheridan, 1628 Briar place. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Mount Carmel Church, the Rev. Father Gill officiating. The interment will be at Calvary.]

FIRST INFANTRY DUE FRIDAY.

Colonel Turner's Regiment Expected to Leave Camp Wikoff for Home Tomorrow.

The First Illinois Infantry will arrive in Chicago on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, according to the latest information from Camp Wikoff.

Colonel Jones, Chief Quartermaster for the Department of the Lakes, received orders yesterday to arrange for the transportation of the regimental baggage from the depot in Chicago to the armory, the intimation being conveyed that the regiment would leave the camp at Montauk Point on Tuesday.

In response to a telegram received yesterday morning from Surgeon Roberts of the First Illinois Infantry, asking for surgeons and nurses to accompany the men of the regiment from New York to Chicago, Dr. W. S. White left for New York in the evening via the Erie railroad, accompanied by eight nurses and the following physicians:

Dr. Samuel Kinney, Dr. McBurney,
Dr. Leslie W. Beebe, Dr. Wirt Tyler,
Dr. Leslie Jones.

Major Shea Smith of the Veteran Corps of the regiment is of the opinion that the Chicago soldiers cannot reach home before Friday. He received a telegram from Colonel Turner stating that the regiment would probably leave Camp Wikoff on Tuesday afternoon, but that he could not tell when they would board the train for Chicago. Major Smith thinks the regiment will arrive in New York early on Wednesday and will probably take a slow train for Chicago on Wednesday afternoon. Frequent stops will be made for refreshments.

A committee of the Veteran Corps will leave Chicago on a special train to meet the home-coming soldiers 150 miles from the city. The train will carry a staff of surgeons and supplies of milk and coffee. No relatives or friends, other than the committee and medical men, will be allowed to go.

At the special request of Colonel Turner all idea of a banquet to the boys of the First on their arrival has been finally abandoned. Colonel Turner says the men are in no condition to partake of a banquet, and that the accompanying excitement would do them great harm. He asks that no demonstration of any kind be attempted.

A mass-meeting of the friends of the Second Regiment was held in the afternoon at the armory, Curtis street and Washington boulevard, for the purpose of arranging for a ball to be held in October to raise funds with which to purchase delicacies and needed supplies for the men in Colonel Moulton's command, now with General Lee at Jacksonville. E. C. Valette was asked to preside and said the intention of the originators of the movement was for the women having friends or relatives in the regiment to take the matter in hand.

An adjournment was finally taken until tomorrow night at 7:30 o'clock, when an effort will be made to form a Second Regiment auxiliary organization, which will have entire charge of the project.

After the adjournment another meeting was held by those who favored sending a petition to Washington asking that the Second Regiment be mustered out and sent home. A. J. Toolen was elected chairman and appointed a Committee on Resolutions, which was ordered to draw up a resolution embodying a petition for the mustering out of the regiment and to report tomorrow night. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to President McKinley, Secretary of State Day, and General Lee. A majority of the women present were opposed to the petition and only a score took part in the proceedings.

At the Army and Navy league headquarters, 298 Wabash avenue, sixteen sick soldiers were cared for. There were but two serious cases. Ernest and Herman Bradloff, brothers, who came from Wisconsin and enlisted in the First Regiment, arrived from Camp Wikoff suffering with typhoid fever. They were sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

An entertainment will be given by the Women's Auxiliary of Company M at the Lake View clubhouse, 1223 Barry avenue, on Thursday afternoon and evening for the benefit of First Regiment soldiers and their families. There will be cards and dancing.

Mrs. L. B. Bacon, 1162 Jackson boulevard, received a telegram yesterday from her son, Ernest S. Bacon, Company B, First Illinois Infantry, who has been unaccounted for for weeks, saying that he had arrived at Camp Wikoff after a comfortable voyage and in fair health.

Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 1368 Oakdale avenue, reached the city in the afternoon from Montauk Point with her son, Will J. Reed, Sergeant of Company G, First Illinois Infantry, whom she found after considerable search last Thursday night in the general hospital.

Mrs. Chris Hansen has received word of the death of her brother, Frank Snacknas, a regular army soldier, of typhoid fever on Thursday, in the hospital at Governor's Island, N. Y. He formerly lived in Waukegan, and in 1897 enlisted in the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan. He was 27 years old.

POLLENTZKE BACK FROM CAMP.

First Regiment Man Reaches Chicago Suffering from a Severe Attack of Malarial Fever.

August H. Pollentzke, Company B, First Illinois, reached the city last night suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever. He started for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Newton, 1523 Lake street, where he boarded formerly, but became exhausted. He was met by a friend, who secured a carriage and took him to his destination. Dr. Baker, whose son is in Colonel Turner's regiment, attended him and he soon revived. Mrs. H. M. Gates of the Godfrey Weitzel W. R. C. is assisting Mrs. Newton in caring for the soldier.

MONTAUK TO BE DESERTED.

Troops Will Be Moved from Long Island as Speedily as Possible.

PRESIDENT SO DECIDES.

General Wheeler Demurs but Is Overruled by the Commander-In-Chief.

MORE SOLDIERS FROM CUBA.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 4.—This great camp will dissolve during the three coming weeks and by Oct. 1 it will have shrunk to slender proportions.

The well men, according to the War department's present designs, will leave the camp as fast as transportation can be conveniently provided, probably at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a week.

The convalescent from the hospitals, instead of being sent again into camp with their commands, will go to their homes. The President, Secretary Alger, and General Wheeler had a talk about it yesterday, and although General Wheeler thought the men would do well in camp until Oct. 1, it was determined to continue sending the men away.

The regulars taken from the posts east of the Mississippi will, according to the President's directions, be sent where they were before the war. The War department has not transmitted the order yet, but it will no doubt be received by Tuesday.

The Eighth Ohio and First Illinois will break camp on Tuesday. The Rough Riders will muster out toward the end of the week probably, and will not parade.

The Rough Riders held religious service in their camp today. Colonel Roosevelt, after Chaplain Grown had concluded, rose and made a little speech, a sort of farewell to the men took it to be. Colonel Roosevelt complimented the daring and gallantry of the men, their wholesome good fellowship, their skill in managing horses and in the use of arms.

When the regiment was forming, he said, many men had offered themselves who said they were ready to "storm the Morro or fight hell," but would not take kindly to camp routine and drill. All such men had been rejected. The Rough Riders had all the forces of individual strength, and in battle were as coherent and effective as a projectile.

General Wheeler said today that Lieutenant Colonel Smart of the medical staff of the army had come to chemically examine the water supplied to the camp. He was at the top of his profession, and would in two or three days be able to give an absolutely authoritative decision as to the purity of the water. People have an idea that the water comes from the fresh water pond. General Wheeler says they are mistaken. The water is drawn from wells 200 and 300 feet deep.

Women passing through the camp, he says, were displeased by seeing that some tents did not have floors and fancied that the men must sleep on the ground. General Wheeler declares they were wrong in supposing that. In tents without floors are wooden bunks or thick straw. As for himself, General Wheeler says he likes the camp better every day and would like to live in it until Oct. 1.

The season of September gales is approaching and the War department foresees that the Long Island railway may not be able to move conveniently more than 1,000 men a day. Plans have been partially made to transport troops to New York by water if it should be advisable.

The troopship Roumania, five days from Santiago, came in today with Companies K and L of the Ninth Massachusetts and convalescents from various companies, in all about 600 men.

Men Who Died at Sea.

Seven died on the voyage and were buried at sea. They were:

BROMRICK, HENRY M., Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, acute dysentery.
CONNORS, CHARLES, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, paralysis.
DEAN, ORVILLE, U. S. Engineering Corps, acute dysentery.
FRANZ, JOSEPH, Company B, Sixteenth Infantry, acute mania.
FRIEDMANN, PAUL W., Company B, Seventy-first New York, acute mania.
O'MALLEY, TIMOTHY, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, acute dysentery.
REYNOLDS, DANIEL, Company K, Seventy-first New York, acute dysentery.

The Unionist also arrived from Santiago with 300 men. Fifty-three were of Company E, First Illinois Infantry. The rest were teamsters and carpenters. All on board are well.

Deaths in the Camp.

Those who died in the general hospital today were:

BELL, HEZEKIAH, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry; no cause assigned.
ELLIS, MATTHIAS, Company F, Third Infantry; no cause assigned.
FIEBLE, ARTHUR, Company F, Second Infantry.
GREENE, ELMER S., Company F, Seventh Infantry; no cause assigned.
M'GRATH, JAMES, Company F, Eighth Infantry; no cause assigned.
O'HARA, MICHAEL, Company B, Eighth Infantry; no cause asigned.
OSBORNE, SAMUEL, Company I, Seventh Infantry; no cause assigned.
RAY, JAMES, Company H, Seventh Infantry; no cause assigned.
SAWYER, HENRY, Tenth Cavalry; no cause assigned.

Number of patients in the general hospital is 1,040.

No one died at the detention hospital today. It has 275 patients.

Arthur Fieble, a private in Company F, Second United States Infantry, killed himself in his tent today. He took his Krag-Jorgensen rifle, put the muzzle to his left eye, and touched off the trigger with his sword bayonet. He was recruited in Tampa three and a half months ago, went to Cuba, fought, caught the fever, and was out of his mind for some time. He had been nearly himself for several days.

The signal men predict a wild storm tonight. Warning was sent throughout the camp to peg down all tents.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE SICK.

Major Appel Endeavors to Lessen Confusion by Collecting Names of Sick in New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—Major David N. Appel, surgeon U. S. A., has established a bureau of information at his office in this city, where he has prepared a list of the sick and wounded soldiers that are confined in the hospitals in New York, Brooklyn, on Long Island, and at the several forts. In this list, brought to date, are these soldiers:

ACKERMAN, FREDERICK, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, Roosevelt Hospital.
ALLERDEN, WILLIAM, Company C, Third Illinois, St. Peter's Hospital.
AMES, CHARLES P., cook, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
APPLEBY, WILLIAM, Company H, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
ARMSTRONG, FRED, Company H, Fourth Ohio, St. Peter's Hospital.
ARMSTRONG, J. B., Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Long Island College Hospital.
ARMSTRONG, LOUIS E., Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania, St. Peter's Hospital.
BARTHOLOMEW, ARTHUR, Company C, Fourth Pennsylvania, St. Peter's.
BEERS, ——, Company A, Battery A, Missouri artillery, St. Peter's.
BILLINGS, ALLEN L., Company K, Second Wisconsin, Fort Hamilton.
BOMGARDNER, CHARLES L., Sixth Illinois, St. Peter's.
BOWKER, JOHN, Company B, Second Wisconsin, St. Peter's.
BRESPENIA, ARTHUR W., Company E, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital, malaria.
BRIGGA, SEYMOUR, Company D, Sixth Illinois, St. Peter's.
BROOKS, BENJAMIN H., First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry, Long Island College Hospital, malaria.
BURTON, CRAWFORD, Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Long Island College Hospital.
CARPENTER, ROSCOE C., Company A, Second Wisconsin, St. Peter's.
CONE, CHARLES H., Company C, Second Wisconsin, St. Peter's.
CONNOR, BENJAMIN B., Company K, First Kentucky, Long Island College Hospital.
CRAWLEY, MORRIS F., Sergeant Major, Fourth Pennsylvania, St. Peter's.
DALLE, TALBOT B., Company D, First Tennessee, Long Island College Hospital, typhoid.
DALLES, WALLACE L., Sixth Illinois, Long Island College Hospital.
DONOVAN, JOHN, Company B, Second Wisconsin, Fort Hamilton.
ECKSTEIN, ARTHUR, Company K, Third Illinois, St. Peter's.
EMERSON, ARTHUR L., Fourth Pennsylvania, civilian, St. Peter's.
EMMETT, FRANK, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, Fort Columbus.
ESTERBROOK, ROBERT, Company E, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital.
FOLEY, HERBERT, Company F, Third Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital, malaria.
FOLSOM, HANS, Company K, Third Wisconsin, St. Peter's.
FRANK, CLYDE C., Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, St. Peter's.
FROMHOLZ, HENRY F., Company L, Second Wisconsin, Fort Hamilton.
GOKEY, JESSE, Company B, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital.
GOTCH, GEORGE, Company D, Sixth Illinois, St. Peter's.
GREENE, JAMES A., Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, Fort Columbus.
HAHN, CHARLES F., Company D, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital.
HANGE, MARTIN, Company A, Third Wisconsin, St. Peter's.
HOLMES, WILBUR, Company M, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
HESSEMEY, WILLIAM, Company A, Third Illinois, St. Peter's.
HULZ, RICHARD, Company C, Sixth Illinois, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
HUNGERFORD, EDWARD, Company D, Third Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital; malaria.
JOHNSON, JOHN H., Company L, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
JOHNSON, JOSEPH R., Company H, Sixth Illinois, St. Peter's.
JONES, THOMAS, Company G, Third Texas, Fort Wadsworth.
KAHNE, HENRY, Company I, First Kentucky, St. Peter's.
KINNIE BEDFORD, Company F, Third Wisconsin, Fort Hamilton.
KLASS, MILTON C., Company D, Second Wisconsin, Long Island College Hospital; typhoid.
LOCKWOOD, ANDREW, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan, Long Island College Hospital, wounded toe.

Cervera Sails on Thursday.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4.—It is understood here that Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners will leave here Thursday morning. Captain Eulate has secured the City of Rome of the American line as a transport.

ALGER LIKES CAMP WIKOFF.

Secretary of War Discusses His Visit to the Montauk Rendezvous.

MEN ARE WELL TREATED

Declares a Grateful Nation Is Fittingly Rewarding Its Heroes of War.

SAYS TROOPS WILL STAY.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Secretary Alger, who returned late last night from New York after his inspection tour through Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point with President McKinley and several of the bureau officials of the War department, commented tonight upon the conditions of the camp and stated the results of his visit. The Secretary said:

"I feel certain, after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff and a thorough investigation of its conditions, that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there.

"The camp is an admirable one; the best, I think, I ever saw. The site is ideal. It is beautiful, without being picturesque, and is certainly as healthful a camp location as could be found in the Eastern country.

"While the conditions are as good as could reasonably be expected in the circumstances—even better than I ever knew them to be in a camp—a shade of gloom is cast over the encampment by the physical condition of the men. Sickness, suffering, and death mar what would otherwise be a magnificent military picture.

Result of the Campaign.

"These conditions, however, are not the result of the situation of the camp itself, but of the terrible campaign through which the troops have just passed. That campaign of Santiago will be memorable in the military history of the world. It was wonderful, both in its conduct and in the results accomplished.

"Few military experts expected when the campaign was inaugurated that such a success could be accomplished in so short a time. It was a tremendous undertaking to begin a campaign in a tropical country during the rainy season against a position naturally so strong and so well defended as was Santiago.

"That success was achieved so soon and with a loss comparatively so small is due to the energy and ability of General Shafter and his commanding officers, and to the dash, bravery, and splendid fighting qualities of the men of General Shafter's corps.

"I talked yesterday with General Shafter," continued the Secretary, "and he discussed some of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the Santiago campaign. Just now he, by the way, is suffering from the effects of the campaign himself. While I chatted with him his face was flushed with fever and he was really a sick man.

Shafter a True Soldier.

"Upon his arrival at Montauk he went into the detention camp with the other soldiers and, like the true soldier he is, he asked nothing better for himself than was being received by the men whom he commands. The time of his detention expired today and he expected, upon leaving the detention camp, to assume command of Camp Wikoff. I have not heard whether he took command today or not.

"He said that when he arrived in Cuba and realized the conditions that confronted him and his men he knew that the campaign must of necessity be one of days rather than of weeks and months. He had lost nearly all of his lighters and was thus seriously handicapped in effecting a landing of both his troops and the stores and supplies which the fleet carried.

"The tremendous rains which set in immediately after his arrival rendered it next to impossible for either the troops or supplies to be gotten forward. He felt, however, that whatever were the difficulties, he must press forward and if possible end the campaign in the briefest time.

"The climatic conditions were such that to lose any time meant the destruction of his command by illness and the consequent failure of the expedition. He took no chances on delay, therefore, but swept his gallant army upon the Spaniards with such irresistible dash that victory was won almost before the Spaniards themselves realized what they had to encounter.

Glory Due to Shafter.

"It is perfectly evident now that, had General Shafter waited until his army and its supplies could have been sent forward with ordinary deliberation, the expedition against Santiago would have failed utterly. In a measure it was his disregard of military conventionalities that enabled him to carry the compaign to a brilliantly successful issue.

"During all the time the troops were lying in the trenches before Santiago, despite the immense difficulties experienced in getting supplies to the front, the men suffered little from a lack of provisions. Of course, they did not have what they are now receiving at Montauk Point, but they had the actual necessaries of life, notwithstanding the newspaper reports to the contrary.

"Doubtless there were individual cases of suffering because of the scarcity of supplies at the front, but as a rule the men had what all soldiers of the union army had at times during the civil war.

"While the federal forces were lying in the trenches before Petersburg they suffered at times during those seven months for good food, but, like the heroes before Santiago, they endured without complaining.

"It is particularly notable," continued Secretary Alger, earnestly, "that the men who were actually engaged in the Santiago campaign are not complaining of their treatment. I talked with scores of them—I was about to say hundreds—and not a breath of complaint did I hear from any of them.

Suffered in Silence.

"They suffered, they are suffering yet, but they endured and they are enduring their trials like Spartans. There may be individual cases of complaints. It would, indeed, be strange if there were not; but as a body the army of General Shafter is not only satisfied with the situation, but immeasurably proud of its marvelous achievements.

"The President was particularly solicitous about the condition of the men who are ill. He went to Camp Wikoff to ascertain for himself whether the men in the ranks needed anything that they were not getting. His orders were that they should want for nothing, but he desired personally to know whether those orders were being carried out.

"After several hours of patient investigation and careful examination he left the camp satisfied that the men were being as well cared for as they could be in a field hospital. He took no official word for anything. He had gone to the camp to see for himself, and his conviction as to the conditions was reached only after he had come in personal contact with these conditions.

"In the hospitals he went from ward to ward, almost from cot to cot, stopping every few seconds to talk to the sick men and cheer them with a kind expression or a grasp of the hand. It was an experience not soon to be forgotten.

President's Visit Unique.

"Such a visit as President McKinley made to Camp Wikoff yesterday is almost unique in military annals. He went to the camp equipped with knowledge, judgment, and experience to make an investigation. He had served in the camp and in the field himself, and he knew just what ought to be expected in the circumstances. That he was reasonably well satisfied with the conditions as he found them is in itself a guarantee that they are not far wrong.

"Conditions have changed materially during the third of a century since the civil war. This was noted especially by every one of the old soldiers in our party yesterday. In the hospitals at Camp Wikoff the patients have plenty of ice, milk, lemons, and many delicacies which were seldom seen in the field hospitals during the last war. Then, too, each cot is supplied with fresh, clean sheets and pillowcases every day, and there are trained female nurses to look after the wants of every patient.

"These things are the tribute a grateful government pays to its splendid soldiers, who, in adding lustre to the fame of their country, have won for themselves a glory that time will not dim."

Says Troops Will Stay.

Secretary Alger said there was no intention of abandoning Camp Wikoff. The troops will be kept there so long as it may be deemed desirable to keep up the camp. He pointed out that it was essentially a detention camp, a place of recuperation, and not a camp of mobilization. Naturally, therefore, as soon as it had served its purpose it would pass away as a mililtary camp.

A rumor was given some currency that the camp, having been found by the President to be unsuitable for its purpose, was to be abandoned immediately. This Secretary Alger pronounced to be without foundation. It probably grew out of the order issued by the President that the regulars at Camp Wikoff, whose former posts had been east of the Mississippi River, proceed as soon as possible to their old stations.

Secretary Alger said that this order had been decided upon ten days ago, and had no possible relation to the condition of the camp.

Falls Dead in His Pulpit.

Springfield, O., Sept. 4.—The Rev. James Stephenson of Jamestown, O., dropped dead from heart trouble in the pulpit here this morning at the High Street Methodist Church at the beginning of his sermon.

BOYS BRAVE IN TRENCHES.

First Manila Land Battle a Glorious Victory for American Troops.

EIGHT GALLANT MEN DIE

California Boys Arrive Just in Time to Relieve the Pennsylvanians.

THREE HOURS' NIGHT FIGHT.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY DOUGLAS WHITE.]

Manila, Aug. 6, via San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 4.—The baptism of fire has come to the American volunteers in the Philippines, and once more the valor of the defenders of Old Glory has found a place in the history of nations.

Over at Camp Dewey (formerly Camp Tambo) July 31 had been a rather quiet Sunday, with nothing to break the monotony except an occasional tropical shower, which sent the boys scurrying to shelter. We were absolutely without suspicion of the stirring events which the night was to bring with it.

At 11:30 the sleeping soldiers were one and all awakened by roar after roar of musketry, punctuated with the ring of field pieces, which told the story that a battle was on.

"Sound the Call to Arms."

Not a sound came from the camp until the order was sharply given, "Sound the call to arms!" From every company street such a cheer arose as showed that there was to be no lagging in getting to the assistance of the forces who were already engaging the Spaniards.

The First California men were making their way, in obedience to orders, to the Passai road when an orderly, breathing hard, and stumbling through the mud, brought word from the Pennsylvanians, "Send all the men you can, quick, for God's sake!" Just stopping to find his way, this orderly passed on to the General's headquarters, whence a new order came to our boys.

Into the Trenches.

"Send your First Battalion directly into the trenches," was the word this time, and that meant that the First Regiment was to move to the storm center of the battle.

It was a rough journey, with the blinding rain falling almost in solid sheets and the mud in the rice fields varying from a few inches to knee deep. While the bluecoats were floundering through the mud of the fields the road was cut up by a storm of rifle bullets and shot from small field pieces, fired in the hope of stopping the advance.

On went the Californians until within a few yards of the rear trench, when they encountered a cutting cross fire toward the trenches, which, just missing the earthworks, found its way back to a distance of from 100 to 300 yards, where it centered, and into the vortex of deadly storm our boys marched as if on parade.

Here Brave Richter Falls.

Here poor Richter, one of California's best and bravest officers, was the first to fall. With a final dash the battalion reached the sheltering earthworks, and the cheer which greeted them from the Tenth Pennsylvania showed that their help was more than welcome.

For nearly an hour these men from the Keystone State had been withstanding the strongest portion of the Spanish attack, and when the California battalion sprang into the trenches beside them their supply of ammunition averaged less than three rounds per man, which their Colonel was wisely withholding for a last defense. Six of these brave Pennsylvanians had met their fate and thrice that number lay wounded on the field.

Spaniards Surprised.

Assigned to the right, a line of two companies of the California regiment had been at work on an advance parallel to the front trench when they were stumbled over by the Spanish in their advance toward our right, and it took a lot of desperate fighting for them to regain their position inside the earthworks. It was evident an attempt was being made by the enemy to turn our right, and they were vastly surprised when they ran into this working party nearly a hundred yards in advance of our lines.

Following the Californians came the men from the regulars, whose arrival was welcomed none the less because they had been preceded. Rally after rally did the Spanish make, firing in line, in masses, and using every method known to them to break one little gap in our lines, which now, well supplied with ammunition, was pouring volley after volley into the Spaniards. Down at the shore end of the line Battery A was dealing out shrapnel with an unsparing hand.

Three Hours' Desperate Battle.

Back behind the rear trench was the reserve, aching for an order which would send them into the fray, but the force engaged was more than ample and after three hours of desperate battle the Spaniards retreated.

With the dawn of day searching parties were sent out looking for the missing, and several times their search disclosed a poor, staring corpse lying as it had fallen when the Spanish bullet ended its career. A party of Pennsylvanians were busy dashing out behind the earthworks and bringing in their unfortunate comrades who had fallen in the first attack.

One by one they were gathered in until a total of eight told the story of the fatalities of the night, while forty-four more writhed in pain from the wounds of Spanish missiles.

Thus ended the first land battle in the Philippines.

Twice on the night of Aug. 1 did the Spanish try to gain a foothold and both times they were easily repulsed. Night after night during the remainder of the week have the Spaniards been driven back to cover.

Their losses must have been enormous during the first engagement, and each fight must have added to their list of dead and wounded. It is estimated that 500 will not cover the list of killed and wounded on the Spanish side.

AGUINALDO DICTATES TERMS.

Insurgent Leader Allows Railroad Operations on Conditions Hostile to America.

London, Sept. 5.—The Manila correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"Regular trains will begin to run on the Manila-Dagupan railway tomorrow. General Aguinaldo refused to permit repairs to the line and a reestablishment of train service except upon the significant condition that no foreign troops were to be conveyed.

"Today he effected an important alliance with the Santiaglesia party in the northern provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales. This party commands 5,000 armed troops and had hitherto resisted General Aguinaldo's pretensions to dictatorship.

"There are active movements among the insurgents everywhere north of Manila. Vigan has lately been occupied and a campaign has been directed against Bauang, where the Spanish are supposed to be concentrated. The insurgents are in possession of the whole of Laguna Bay, except a single position.

"This does not support the stories of serious disaffection among the insurgent leaders, although Aguinaldo's unpopularity is undoubtedly increasing. He is evidently using every effort to secure a recognition at the Hispano-American peace conference in Paris of the revolutionary government. His army doubtless numbers over 30,000 men, well armed and equipped."

CHICAGOANS GREETING THE BARGE BEARING FIRST ILLINOIS BOYS AS IT NEARED PIER AT MONTAUK.

(From a photograph taken for "The Tribune" by J. G. Hemment, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.)

The three sisters of Lieutenant Cook of Company L are waving their handkerchiefs and shouting to him. Mrs. William Henry, whose vain search for her son, Corporal Henry of Company K, has attracted general pity, is the woman on the extreme left.

TROOPERS START HOME.

Colonel Young Lets Men Leave Fort Sheridan to Return Later for Pay.

ORDER RECEIVES CHEERS.

Many Get Funds from Friends or Visitors and Bid Farewell to Camp Life.

1ST INFANTRY DUE FRIDAY.

Troopers of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry in faded uniforms yesterday turned their backs on the white tents of the regiment at Fort Sheridan and plodded along the road to the trains which were to carry them home.

It had not been expected the troopers would be able to get away until next Friday or Saturday, on account of the paymaster's inability to begin the work of paying off the soldiers until Thursday. When this word reached the troopers in the morning they were probably as disappointed a lot of men as could be found.

Then came a delightful surprise. Colonel Young issued an order which said that since the fault of the paymaster was to be delayed he would not compel the men to remain in camp, but that with the exception of fifteen men from each troop, who would have to remain behind to guard the property of the regiment, and the company officers responsible for the property, furloughs would be immediately granted to all those who wished to go home.

The news traveled fast around camp, and from every company street came cheers and hurrahs for the Colonel. The air of discontent and disappointment that has hung over the camp ever since it was pitched at Fort Sheridan disappeared and the troopers jumped and capered like schoolboys. Squads of men with tarpaulins and blankets roamed up and down the regimental streets tossing everybody that crossed their path, from the company cooks to the regimental mascots. The men sang and laughed and conversed with visitors, whether they happened to know them or not.

By the middle of the afternoon the hard task of deciding who were to constitute the guard of fifteen to remain behind had been settled. Then the exodus for home began.

Owing to the pressing need of the great majority of the troopers to have personal interviews with the paymaster or to borrow money only about 150 got away. Many of these had no more than a dollar or so in their pockets when the order was published, but those who needed more money proceeded with efforts to raise it.

The camp was crowded by Sunday visitors, and everybody who looked as if he might have money was approached and asked if he would advance his spare cash on an order drawn against the pay of the soldier. In most cases orders for $6 were offered in exchange for $5 in cash, and with only a few days to wait. Money changers in the camp of the First Cavalry became more numerous than regimental mascots.

Some of the visitors took advantage of the craving of the homesick boys to get back to their friends and families and succeeded in getting orders for twice the amount of money they advanced.

The troopers who could not raise money to get away contented themselves with the reflection that today would bring them help from home or more philanthropists with money to loan at a high rate of interest, and that they could then start home.

Each man who went home received, as he walked down the company street with his blanket over his shoulder all the attention that his comrades could shower upon him. He was overwhelmed with requests to write as soon as he got home, told how to behave in polite society, told to forget that he had ever associated with 1,000 bucking horses and 210 army mules.

Thousands of wheelmen and excursionists from Chicago overran the camp and formed escort squads for the departing troopers.

Not many of the troopers who live outside of Chicago will be back on Thursday to draw their pay. The Chicago men were ordered to report at Fort Sheridan upon that day, but the men from the country towns were permitted to delegate authority to their Captains to draw their pay for them.

It is believed that during the furlough of the men the horses and tents will all be returned to the government and the men will be mustered out as devoid of military trappings as they were three months ago, when they raised their hands and were mustered in as soldiers of the United States.

The nearest relative of Private John J. McLaughlin, who died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, was a brother, C. McLaughlin, in Providence, R. I., whom Chaplain Bullock tried in vain to locate by telegraph yesterday.

Private William Kaskey of K Troop was carried to the post hospital, having developed symptoms of typhoid fever since he came to Fort Sheridan from Chickamauga.

Privates Hasham and Mahaffey were reported by Surgeon Robeson to be improving.

The prevalence of typhoid fever among the soldiers at Fort Sheridan is giving alarm to nearby lake shore cities, whose water supply is drawn from Lake Michigan. The sewage from the fort is discharged into the lake and it is feared that the typhoid fever germs will become disseminated in the drinking water. The city authorities of Highland Park have notified people there to boil the water.

SUGGESTED CURE FOR FEVER.

Frank E. Stone Recommends to Suffering Soldiers a Remedy Which He Says Cured Him.

Frank E. Stone, President of a commercial agency in the Stock Exchange Building, knows what it is to have the tropical fevers with which the soldiers returning from Cuba are stricken. While traveling in the West India Islands and Central American States between 1891 and 1896 the chagres fever—described by him as similar to the old-fashioned chills and fever, but of an intensified character—attacked him, and in a short time, he said, he was reduced from 210 pounds to 130 pounds. It stuck to him for six months after he returned to Chicago, and only by the use of a remedy his mother had secured somewhere did he get relief.

"The concoction consisted of one pint of brandy, one pint of fresh milk, a leaf of Havana tobacco, and a small piece of garlic mixed and boiled down to one pint," said Mr. Stone. "I drank a wineglass of the liquid on an empty stomach and waited results. If one dose did not produce the desired result I took another.

"I think soldiers who are suffering from fever would find this remedy beneficial. The natives of Cuba drink rum every day and take large doses of quinine two and three times a week."

TWO HUNDRED COME FIRST.

Sick of Colonel Turner's Regiment to Leave in Advance of the Main Body.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Two hundred of the sick soldiers of the First Illinois are to be sent to Chicago one day in advance of the regiment. This action, recently determined upon by the War department, was due to the combined efforts of Governor Tanner and Colonel Turner, commander of the First Regiment. Governor Tanner, after receiving word from Adjutant General Corbin, wired a congratulatory message to Colonel Turner. In response Colonel Turner said:

"Many thanks for your kinds words. Am trying to arrange for a hospital train, consisting of one baggage car, seven tourist sleepers, one dining car to cook for the sick, one Pullman car for surgeons and nurses, to take about 200 of the sickest and weakest of the regiment a day in advance of main body and to get tourist sleepers for the main body of the regiment. Friends are prepared to pay all necessary expenses in excess of government allowance, but would be grateful for any help you can give to get as much as possible from the authorities. It would be suicidal to take the regiment in its present condition by day coaches to Chicago."

Upon the recommendation of Colonel Andel, Fourth Illinois, Governor Tanner has appointed Sergeant Richard Ropiequest, Company D, to be Lieutenant in Company E to fill a vacancy. He will be made Adjutant of a battalion by Colonel Andel.

Damage to the Zealandia.

Nagasaki, Japan, Sept. 4.—The steamer Zealandia, United States transport, Captain McDowell, from Manila, has arrived here in a damaged condition. A survey was held and its was recommended that the steamer be docked for examination.

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are sole agents for
Eduardo H. Gato's cigars
E. H. GATO CIGAR CO.

SEXTON TO THE FRONT.

Chicago Candidate for Commander-in-Chief of Grand Army Departs.

IS NOW IN CINCINNATI.

Every Illinois Post at the National Encampment Will Support Him.

BIG MEETING OF VETERANS.

Colonel James A. Sexton, candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, left Chicago yesterday morning for Cincinnati with a party of his friends, intending to open headquarters at the Grand Hotel immediately upon his arrival there. The delegations of every Chicago post to the national encampment will depart today and tonight on the Big Four, Monon, and Panhandle roads.

Columbia Post has arranged for a special train over the Monon road to leave at 8 p. m. This post expects to have 100 members in line on the day of parade. It will march to Polk street depot this evening behind a big military band with every man in full uniform and hurrahing for Sexton. Columbia Post has become the special champion of Colonel Sexton's candidacy, although it also has the solid support of every post in Chicago and Illinois. But at the Buffalo encampment a year ago it seems Columbia laid the wires to land the Colonel this year. There was a strong movement on foot for weeks before the Buffalo meeting to put him in the race then, but because of the fact that Illinois had been honored two years previously it was finally decided to wait another year. Thereupon the Illinois veterans played politics in the election of a Commander in such way as to strengthen Colonel Sexton's chances this time.

Resolution for Sexton.

At a recent meeting Columbia Post adopted the following resolution and had the Commander appoint a committee of five to urge Colonel Sexton's candidacy:

Whereas, Our comrade, Past Department Commander Colonel James A. Sexton, has been urged by many representative comrades throughout the union to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; therefore be it

Resolved, By Columbia Post No. 706, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., that, recognizing Comrade Sexton's loyalty to the order and his earnest work for the Grand Army of the Republic for many years past, we present his name to the delegates of the national encampment and ask their cordial cooperation that our comrade may receive the honors he has so richly won by his devotion to the cause of his comrades.

Commander F. B. Davis named as the committee Comrades H. P. Thompson, I. F. Dickson, M. Umbdenstock, E. A. Bigelow, and D. J. Avery. They accompanied Colonel Sexton to Cincinnati yesterday.

So far as known the other candidates for Commander-in-Chief are Major Thomas J. Anderson of Topeka, Kas.; Colonel Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y.; and Colonel I. N. Mack of Ohio.

Veterans Pass Through Chicago.

Although Chicago sent only a small portion of its quota of delegates to the national encampment yesterday a great many veterans passed through here from the North and Northwest. The outgoing trains last night, all containing extra cars, were crowded. As the ranks of the Grand Army are growing smaller more rapidly now than a few years ago, as large an attendance as on some of the former occasions is not expected, but it is thought every man who can possibly get there will be on hand. Besides fighting the battles of the rebellion all over again in story and song they propose to celebrate the victories of Manila, Santiago, and Porto Rico.

Wisconsin, Minnesota, and northern Illinois posts will pass through Chicago today and tonight. Some of them will travel in special trains.

G. A. R. MEMBERS ARRIVING.

Cincinnati Ready to Receive the Veterans of the Encampment of 1898.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Everything is now in readiness for the G. A. R. encampment of 1898. The extreme heat of the last five days was broken by showers this afternoon, which cooled the air and put renewed energy into the citizens, who have been working hard the last week getting ready to take care of the vast throngs who have engaged rooms ahead.

The encampment promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. The victory over Spain has added greatly to the patriotic spirit which is shown at all encampments, and a great peace jubilee on Thursday will be the feature of the week.

The veterans began to arrive as early as Friday, but not until today did they begin to come in large bodies. Every train today brought in G. A. R. posts, with their bands, and parades to their headquarters were almost continuously on the street.

Although encampment week opens on Monday, the encampment proper—that is, the formal assembling of the some 1,200 qualified national delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic to attend to business of the army—does not convene until Thursday, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock in the morning in Music Hall.

Following the formal opening exercises the sessions will be strictly executive, open only to the accredited national delegates. Charles Wentzel of this city will be officer of the day and have charge of the guard at the main entrance to Music Hall, and beyond that barrier no outsider can pass during the business sessions.

The program for the opening ceremonies was issued yesterday from general headquarters. The exercises will be as follows:

Welcome to the State of Ohio.....
.....Governor Asa S. Bushnell
Music.
Welcome to City of Cincinnati.....
.....Mayor Gustav Tafel
Music.
Welcome on Behalf of Citizens' Committee.....
.....M. E. Ingalls
Music.
Response by Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.....
.....General J. P. S. Gobin

The arches for the G. A. R. encampment at Government square, Fourth and Race, Sixth and Race, and Twelfth and Vine streets, were completed and illuminated tonight, and attracted vast throngs of spectators at each point.

In every detail of the construction of the arches the rarest taste has been shown. One arch that will attract much attention is that erected by the colored citizens of the city at Sixth and Race streets. The money for this arch was collected in nickels, dimes, and quarters. Only once in the history of the Grand Army encampment has there been a colored citizens' arch erected, and that was at St. Paul.

The magnificent arch on Government square is said to be the largest ever erected. The one at Fourth and Race streets is rich in allegorical suggestion and is distinguished for beauty and grace of design.

CASTILLO NEED NOT SERVE.

Spain's Cabinet Accepts the Ambassador's Refusal to Become a Peace Commissioner.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—The refusal of Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to serve on the Spanish Peace commission, on the ground that he could not participate owing to the non-participation of General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, has been accepted by the Cabinet. If Señor Montero Rios accepts a place on the Spanish commission he will be nominated as President.

The public appears but little interested in the forthcoming meeting of the Cortes.

The government has decided to pay the next coupon in the Cuban debt pending the settlement with the United States.

General Weyler has arrived in Madrid.

The newspapers, it is understood, will be permitted to indulge in "fair comment" upon the proceedings in the Cortes unless the tactics of the opposition compel the government to resort to secret sittings.

Major Russell Thorp Killed.

Chadron, Neb., Sept. 4.—Major Russell Thorp, one of the prominent figures of the Western country, was killed near Lusk, Wyo., yesterday in a runaway accident. He was interested in Black Hills mining enterprises and owned some of the largest cattle ranches in Wyoming.

RELIEF IN A STORM.

Severe Rain and Thunder Squall Temporarily Cools the Air at Night.

ONE DEATH FROM HEAT.

Lightning Sets Fire to a Trolley Car and Causes a Bad Runaway.

UNSETTLED WEATHER TODAY

A severe thunder storm at 10 o'clock last night cooled the air and brought temporary relief to thousands of people exhausted by the trying hot spell. The storm was not long in passing, but the heavy downpour of rain drenched the theater crowds and drove thousands to seek temporary shelter in doorways and under awnings. Many a white dress and summer hat was soaked, but the crowds grumbled little. The rain brought a cooling wind that compensated for the shower.

A feature of the storm was the amount of electricity in the atmosphere before the rain fell. Many telephones were useless during the squall, and the lightning frequent and vivid. A number of buildings were struck, but the damage was not heavy. The showers continued past midnight.

Although the thermometer did not register above 84° in the Auditorium tower during the day the heat was oppressive, and a number of persons were prostrated.

The Dead.

PELTERS, CAMBRIDGE, colored, 39 years old, found dead in bed at 3331 State-st.; told his landlady on Friday he had been made sick by the heat.

The Prostrated.

Ahern, Thomas, 31 years old, 5404 La Salle street; overcome in a street car at 6410 Wentworth avenue; taken to the Englewood Police Station; not serious.

Malone, Miss J. C., 42 years old, 42 Lafin street; overcome at Madison and Lafin streets; taken to the County Hospital; not serious.

Professor Cox says today will be about as warm as yesterday, with frequent thunder showers, due to local conditions. Yachting parties are warned to look out for squalls on the lake.

All day long people climbed on cable and electric cars, in a universal endeavor to escape the oppressive heat of the city and find some degree of comfort in the parks and suburbs. The street car companies were taxed to the limit of their facilities to handle the throngs who strove to reach the open country.

Accidents in the Storm.

Passengers on a west-bound Twelfth street electric car were thrown into a panic at Halsted street when the trolley of the car was struck by lightning. The motor was burned out, the woodwork set on fire, and the Fire department was called to extinguish the flames. The car was in charge of Motorman Patrick O'Malley and Conductor W. H. Camp, and was carrying thirty passengers. The motorman sustained a slight shock from the lightning, but none of the passengers was injured. The lightning also struck an electric light pole at Halsted and Harrison street, setting it on fire. An alarm of fire was turned in from the corner and the Fire department extinguished the flames.

Three persons were injured in a runaway during the storm, the horse which they were driving having been frightened by a flash of lightning. The injured are:

Delaney, E. J., 24 years old, 4223 Wabash avenue, cut on the back of the head; taken to the County Hospital; not serious.

Sullivan, Nellie, 106 Harrison street, 18 years old, injured about the head; taken to the County Hospital; not serious.

Wallsmith, Minnie, 20 years old, 106 Harrison street, bruised about the body and cut on the head; taken to the County Hospital; not serious.

The accident occurred shortly after 10 o'clock. The horse was frightened by a flash of lightning at Jackson boulevard and Halsted street and ran to Peoria street. Here it dashed into an electric light pole, breaking its neck and throwing the occupants of the buggy to the pavement.

Several down-town basement restaurants were invaded by the water which backed up from the street during the storm. Rector's Oyster House, Monroe and Clark streets, and Rudolf Wosslick's restaurant, 167 Dearborn street, were among the places which suffered from the water, although just as the annoyance might have become serious the storm abated.

DIE BY RAYS OF THE SUN.

Forty-four More Victims of the Heat Reported from New York City.

New York, Sept. 4.—The sweltering heat of the last few days has given place tonight to a shade of coolness. A breeze agitates the air sufficiently to relieve the terrible pressure. While the heat of the city was not as great today in the matter of degrees, it was just as insufferable, and more so, than that of Saturday on account of the duration and continuance of the hot weather.

This morning the sun beat down upon the city with all the intensity of the hottest day. About noon there was a little sprinkle of rain. It only served to make the pavements and streets steam for a few minutes, and then it was as hot as ever, with the exception that there was an occasional faint breeze.

Up to midnight there had been reported to police headquarters forty-three deaths and forty-four prostrations from the heat. Today everything that floated carried a crowd of humanity, and the trains, cable, and trolley cars and other modes of locomotion were jammed with people all day long. The record for crowds to Coney Island and Rockaway Beach was broken. The average temperature for the day in degrees was 82, as against 66 for the corresponding date last year.

The maximum temperature was 88 degrees, but the heat was heightened by the humidity, which was 80 per cent all day long.

ALBERT, EDWARD.
BLACKWELL, ELLEN
BUTLER, PATRICK.
CALLAHAN, CATHERINE.
BAUM, JOHN.
BRANT, MARY.
CONLES, JOSEPH.
COSTELLO, ANN.
CARROLL, CHRIST.
DEVINE, HENRY.
DEGIONS, GUISEPPE.
ECKARDT, WILLIAM.
GARRY, JOHN.
GOW, MICHAEL.
HELMKEN, CHRIST.
HARLAN, WILLIAM.
HOUGHEY, EDWARD.
HEFERY, JAMES.
HERRON, OWEN.
KING, MARTIN.
LARKIN, JOHN.
LYNCH, ELLEN.
M'INERNEY, ANTHONY.
MONTGOMERY, M.
MALLOY, JOSEPH.
M'DERMOTT, ANNIE.
M'KEEN, MICHAEL.
M'ELROY, ELLA.
MEYER, GUS.
O'CONNOR, KATE.
POPE, PHOEBE.
RUMPER, HENRY.
RUBER, EDOORE.
SOLA, HARRY.
RILEY.
RODGERS, JOHN.
SHERLOCK, ROBERT.
SCHWARTZ, WM.
SAMPSON, MAGGIE.
THOMPSON, MARY.
UNDERHILL, HENRY.
WINTER, SOPHIA.
YOUNG, JOHN.

Several deaths and many prostrations were reported in the Borough of Brooklyn. The names of only five dead have been secured by the police, as follows:

CURTMAN, JOSEPH.
DONAHUE, PETER.
GALLAGHER, DANL.
McCARTY, LEE S.
TAMMEL, PETER.

There were twenty prostrations and four deaths from the heat reported in Hoboken.

BROWN, ARTHUR.
BOYLESS, ALBERT.
HEKEN, P.
STRUCKMAN, L.

SHERMAN IS READY TO ACCEPT.

Writes That if Asked by the Party Next Year He Would Stand for Governor.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Private Dalzell has bobbed up again as the recipient of a letter from Senator John Sherman. This letter, which has occasioned comment, is as follows:

"1321 K Street, Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—J. M. Dalzell, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your kind note of the 27th is received. I thank you heartily for your good opinion, both now and in the past. The talk of me as a candidate for Governor has not been authorized. The selection of a candidate is premature. If next year the Republicans of Ohio should without seeking nominate me for that office I would feel bound to accept, but will be equally satisfied with the nomination of any other. Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

ASHBEL GREEN PASSES AWAY.

President of West Shore Railroad Dies at His Home at Tenafly, New Jersey.

Englewood, N. J., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Ashbel Green, President of the West Shore railroad and head of many other prominent firms, died at his home at Tenafly, N. J., at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Green was 76 years old, and for many years has been prominent as a railroad lawyer. On July 10 last he was appointed general counsel for the New York Central and all railroads controlled by the Vanderbilt systems west of Buffalo.

T. F. BAYARD NEAR DEATH.

Change for the Worse in His Condition Within Last Two Days.

SYSTEM BROKEN DOWN.

Family and Physicians Admit His Career Is About Closed.

BAD EFFECT OF THE HEAT.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 4.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, was critical today. So pronounced has been the change in the last two or three days that it was thought the patient would not survive many days.

Mr. Bayard came to Karlstein, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Warren, about three weeks ago. His health was not good and during the first two weeks it did not improve. A week ago a change came which appeared to be a gradual breaking up of the system, combined with kidney trouble.

At first it was not thought likely that his case would prove serious, although it was admitted by those in attendance that the end of a great career was not far off.

The extreme heat of the last few days has had a depressing effect upon the patient, and on Friday anxiety was keenly felt. A consultation of physicians was held. Late on Friday a favorable turn was noted, but yesterday the change was for the worse. Today he was semi-conscious with a fair pulse.

TWO SISTERS AGREE TO KILL THEMSELVES AND ONE SUCCEEDS.

Elsie and Meta Kadem Resolve to Die Because They Are Accused of Visiting Saloons—Play End in Double Tragedy.

Elsie Kadem and Meta Kadem, her sister, agreed to commit suicide yesterday because a young man had said they frequented saloons. Elsie, who was 20 years old, swallowed carbolic acid and died. Her sister Meta, alarmed at the sufferings of Elsie, did not take the poison.

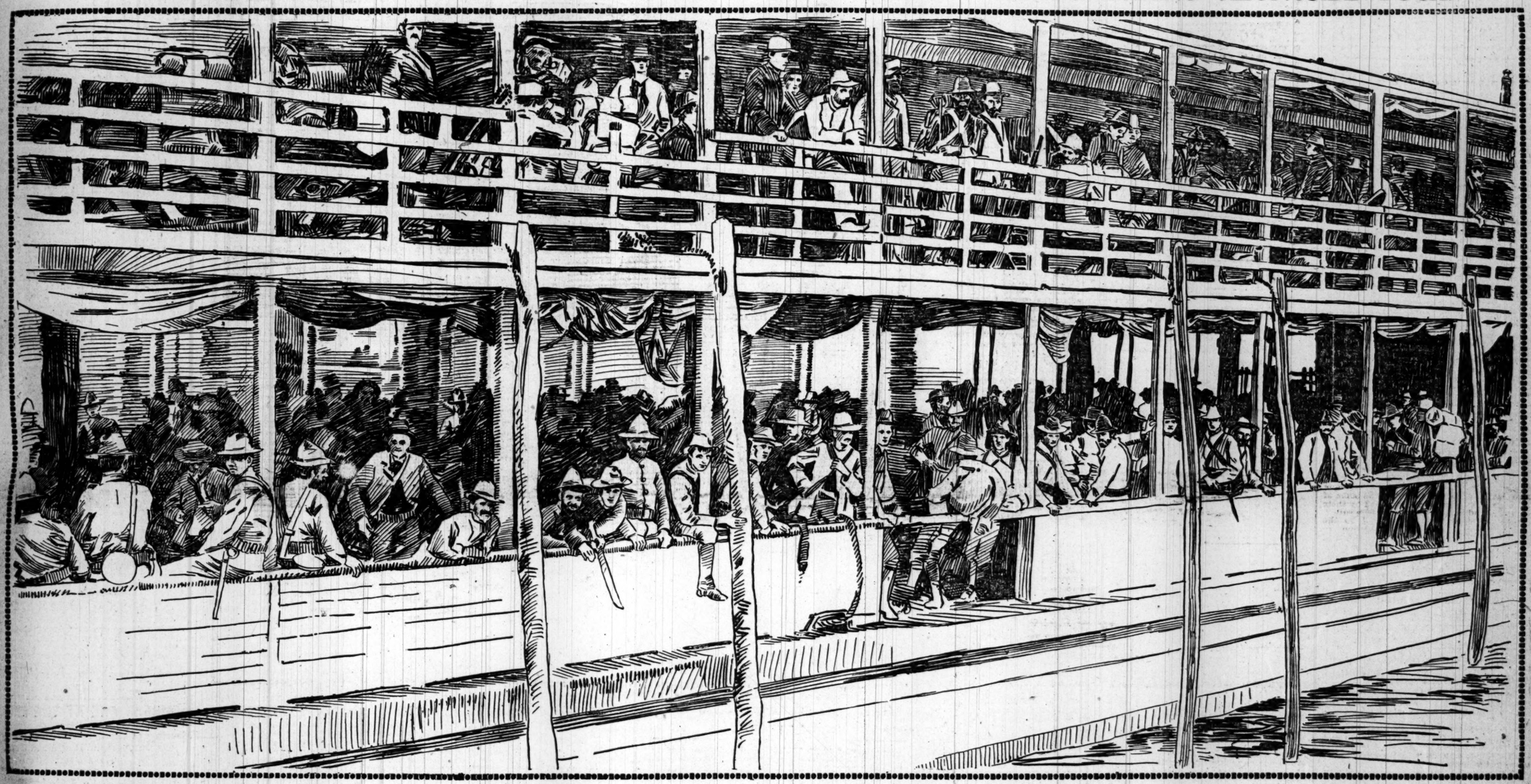
The two girls are daughters of a widow who lives and keeps a grocery at 743 North Wood street. They had a friend of nearly their own age, Amanda Buchholz, who lives at Milwaukee and Belmont avenues, and at her house met the young man who is alleged to have given tongue to the tales that led to the tragedy.

Elsie and Meta Kadem called on Amanda in the afternoon, and there learned of what had been said about them. They agreed to die, and bought a bottle of carbolic acid at a drug store near Milwaukee avenue and Wood street.

Left alone in the dining-room of their home at 7:30 last night, Elsie kissed her sister good-by, saying, "You will soon follow me," and then swallowed most of the poison. As she did so her sister tried to prevent the act, but failed. Elsie died within a short time. Meta swooned, and when she was revived her sister was dead. Meta is in a condition bordering on hysteria, and it is feared she may yet take her own life.

The police of the Rawson Street Station say both girls bore unblemished reputations.

LOOKING FOR FRIENDS ON SHORE—BARGE CARRYING FIRST ILLINOIS COMING ALONGSIDE DOCK.



(From a photograph taken for "The Tribune" by J. G. Hemment, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.)

VICTORY FOR PITTSBURG.

PIRATES BAT IN VICTORY OFF CALLAHAN'S DELIVERY.

Chicago Pitcher's Wildness Helps to Lose the Game—Gray Makes a Hit with the Bases Full in the Sixth Which Scores Three Runs and Settles the Contest, Chicago Being Unable to Draw Ahead Again — Play Two Games Today.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati..	76	43	.638	Philadelp'ia	55	56	.495
Boston.....	72	42	.631	Pittsburg...	60	61	.496
Baltimore..	69	42	.622	Louisville..	59	70	.416
Cleveland..	67	47	.587	Brooklyn...	43	66	.394
Chicago....	65	52	.555	Washington	40	74	.350
New York..	63	52	.547	St. Louis...	32	87	.269

Yesterday's Results.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Washington at Boston.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.

Games Today.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

Pittsburg at Chicago.
Cleveland at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Louisville.
Washington at Boston.
Baltimore at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.

PIRATES WIN THE FIRST GAME.

Carry Off the Opening Contest of Their Series by Timely Batting—Callahan Is Wild.

The truth of "Dad" Clark's remodeled proverbs, "A hit in time is worth nine" and "A ball in the hand is worth two in the grass," was borne in upon over 7,000 of the faithful who sat and cheered through nine brilliant innings yesterday. It was one long fierce drive with the bases full that settled the dispute between Pittsburg and Chicago, but two fumbles helped make the verdict unanimous, and despite the frantic efforts of the Cripples to regain their lost prestige Rhines, backed by fast fielding, held on and prevented Chicago from again getting into the game. The final score was 6 to 4.

That one drive by Gray came in the sixth round, when Chicago seemed to hold the victory well in hand. It was all a case of the fatal gift," or Callahan, by failure to locate the plate, practically forced the Pirates to make their runs. Twice his gifts resulted most fatally, and Gray's drive was only the climax to his streak of generosity.

The men from the Smoky City brought along a choice sample of their weather and spread it over the Chicago grounds, and they felt so much at home that they won while the big crowd was shrouded in gloom and a soft coal cloud which hung over the Pirates.

From a spectacular standpoint the game was interesting. Sharp, brilliant individual feats of fielding filled the game with excitement, and the cheering kept up despite the fact after the sixth the game was practically settled, for Chicago failed always to hit when men were straining within reaching distance of the counting-house. Four times Lange was presented with chances to send runs home with a hit, and three times he failed miserably. His fourth and final effort was crowned with success, and for a moment only the crowd awoke to a state of cheering expectancy when Donovan, after a hard run, muffed his line drive and permitted two runs to count, but the old hoodoo, inopportune hitting, clung with the club and aided much in tearing down the percentage.

Fail to Hit Opportunely.

Had Burns' men been able to hit in the pinches their score would easily have overtopped the six runs which Callahan's wildness and poor hitting had given the Pirates. McCormick and Ely divided the honors in the field, and by their stops held down the hits, shutting off at least four budding singles, but all the efforts in the field were useless for Chicago, and all the brilliant work of Connor, McCormick, and Dahlen was ruined in one wild round which reversed the whole outlook just as the satisfied sigh of satisfaction in victory was creeping over the crowd.

Right at the start the Pirates were presented with a run. With two men out McCarthy and Clark singled, McCarthy's hit being a stingy little grounder which he bested by a few inches at first. Padden drew a base, and, with every pillow stuffed, Callahan made Gray a present, assisted by Swartwood, and forced a run across the plate. Then Ely popped a fly to Donahue and closed the round. The run, bemoaned when made, was forgotten in the second, when Everitt singled and traveled clear to third on a wild pitch, to score a moment later on Connor's fly to Donovan in spite of the fact that Patsy made a brilliant throw to the plate.

The third added yet another to the Chicago's growing list. At the start Callahan was called out in a nose finish with the ball at first. Ryan crashed against the ball and drove a triple to right, and crossed the plate a moment later on Green's slashing hit past Padden.

Lose in the Sixth.

The two to one ratio was maintained unchanged until the Pirates came up in the sixth. Chicago failing to profit by opportunities in the fourth and fifth rounds and Pittsburg perishing in sequence by one clever fielding of McCormick and Callahan. Then came the sixth and disaster. At the start of the round Callahan gave McCarthy a base. Clark followed with a slashing hit which cut over first base and put the men on second and third. Then Callahan served an eccentric slant which struck Padden in the ribs and filled the bases.

Gray came up, a man who can't hit usually and who owes himself many base hits. He caught the second ball Callahan pitched and drove it on a line out over left. Ryan was playing a close field. He turned and drove back fast after the ball, but it fell and three Pirates trotted up to the plate in lock step and the game was lost. Ely bunted and Donahue fumbled the bunt. Ely perched on third and tallied when Schriver pushed a weak fly just over Everitt's head. Green recovered the ball and, by a fine throw, cut down Ely at third, and the round ended without further damage.

Although men reached bases in the next two rounds Chicago could not force them around. In the eighth the Pirates swelled their list by one more run. With one out McCormick scooped Gray's hot bounder and threw wild to Everitt. Ely drove a safe one down past second which Connor stopped, but could not field, and again Schriver fluked a hit over Everitt's head and sent the final run home. An instant later Connor and Dahlen and Everitt completed a rapid double and averted further trouble.

Chicago's Last Chance.

Once more luck cast a smile on Burns' men, and for a few moments promised to even up favors. Simultaneously Swartwood began giving Chicago the better of the argument. Green opened the eighth with a queer bounder which hurtled over Clark. McCormick was struck out, but Swartwood presented him with a base, and the prospects brightened. Dahlen hit hard to Ely, forcing McCormick. Everitt smashed a liner over second, but Padden by a running jump captured the sphere as it was floating safe. Lange was the man of destiny. He drove a terrific liner out to right center. Donovan made a gallant effort, but dropped the ball, and two runs scored, with Lange on third, but the best Connor could do was a bounder to Rhines.

O'Brien and McCarthy singled in the ninth, but McCormick by a quick jump grabbed down Clark's vicious line drive and threw down to Connor, retiring the side by a double.

Callahan hit safe in the ninth, and the crowd yelled loyally for victory, but Ryan and Green poked out flies, and again Chicago dropped further down the pennant ladder. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	LB
Ryan, lf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green, rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCm'k, 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 1b	4	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Connor, 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	34	1	4	3	10	27	15	2	2	1	2

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	SB	BB	BE	LB
Donovan, rf	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
O'Brien, cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, 1b	3	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gray, ss	3	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schriver, c	4	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhines, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	35	6	11	13	27	10	2	0	3	2	2	7

Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Base hit's	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	—8
Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	—11
Base hits	2	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	—11

Place and date—Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4. Attendance—7,500. Two-base hits—Clark and Gray. Three-base hit—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Callahan, Ely. Double plays—Connor-Dahlen-Everitt. McCormick-Connor. Struck out—Lange, Dahlen, Wild pitch—Rhines. Hit by pitched ball—Donahue, Padden. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Time of game—1:50.

Notes of the Game.

Callahan retired the Pirates in the fourth on three successive bounders, fielding them all himself.

Thornton will pitch the opening game today and Griffith the second. Tannehill and Gardner will pitch for Pittsburg.

Two games will be played today. The morning game will be called at 10:30 and the afternoon battle at the regular time.

The Chicago club leaves tonight for Cincinnati to play three games, returning home for the Saturday battle. The week will be a decisive one for both Chicago and Cincinnati.

Two pretty bits of fielding came in the fifth. Green, by a clever catch, took in Donovan's liner, and McCormick went back of the Pirates' bench and hauled down O'Brien's tall foul.

McCormick made a pretty play in the seventh on Clark's hot drive. He knocked down the ball, which jumped wickedly and smashed him in the mouth, but he recovered and threw his man out.

Donahue caused a big laugh in the seventh. He came to bat, and Rhines shot up a fast, straight ball. It came straight at Tim, who stood without moving a muscle. The ball struck him and he dropped dead to the ground, and he was allowed to walk to first.

McCormick's stop of O'Brien's bounder in the third was one of the prettiest plays of the year. The ball was fiercely driven, and hugged the ground inside of third. McCormick jumped across, speared the ball with one hand, and threw his man out ten feet.

Ryan made a bold play in the second. Everitt was on first, when Rhines made a wild pitch, but he stopped at second. Ryan ran almost down to second, through the diamond, yelling and waving his cap, and he finally urged Everitt to third. His nerve brought one run.

Gray made a foxy play in the third. Ryan hit for three bases, and when the ball was thrown to third it rolled on out into the field. Gray chased back, grabbed the ball, and kept on running, pretending that the ball was still rolling. His ruse to draw Ryan home failed.

There was trouble down on the field during yesterday's game. Callahan and Ryan came near mixing in a rough-and-tumble, and the hostilities stirred up the whole club. The difference arose from Callahan ordering Ryan to change his position for a batter and Ryan's neglect to obey the request.

Colonels Win Two.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—Instead of playing two games on Labor day the Colonels and Browns played a double this afternoon. The first contest was a pitchers' battle, was won by the home team in the eleventh inning. The second game was a farce, the Colonels scoring nine runs in the first inning. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Dowd, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Farley, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Decker, 1b	2	2	13	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	0	2	4
Ritchey, 2b	0	3	2	2	1	Tucker, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
Clingman, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Kittridge, c	0	1	9	2	0	Sudden, c	0	1	4	6	0
Magee, p	0	0	0	8	0	Carsey, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	4	13	27	18	2	Totals	1	5	32	17	4

*Two out when winning run scored.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Stolen base—Decker. Three base hit—Hoy. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. First base on balls—Off Magee, 3; off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 3; by Carsey, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Time—1:50. Umpire—O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	2	4	1	0	1	Dowd, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Stenzel, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Farley, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b	2	1	1	2	1	Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Decker, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	0	2	4
Ritchey, 2b	0	3	2	2	1	Tucker, 1b	0	1	16	0	0
Clingman, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Powers, c	0	1	5	3	0	Sudden, c	0	1	4	6	0
Altrock, p	1	2	2	2	0	Callahan, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Taylor, p	0	1	0	2	0
						Sullivan, p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	9	14	22	14	3	Totals	0	5	27	18	5

Louisville	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Clarke, Dexter, Powers. Home runs—Clarke, Powers, Cross. Stolen bases—Dexter, Decker, Wagner. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Callahan, 2; off Sullivan, 1. Struck out—By Altrock, 8; by Sullivan, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—O'Day.

Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.—Breitenstein pitched a wonderful game today. Cleveland had eleven men left on bases, five of them in scoring, but could not score. Powell, too, was effective after the third inning. Attendance, 3,700. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Vaughn, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Smith, rf	0	0	5	0	0	Wallace, 3b	0	2	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b	0	1	1	3	1	McGean, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Bradley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Corco'n, ss	0	0	2	4	0	O'Connor, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b	0	0	4	0	0	Criger, c	0	2	4	0	0
Breit'n, c	0	0	4	0	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Breit'n, p	0	0	1	0	0	Young, rf	0	0	0	0	0
						Wood, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	5	27	10	3	Totals	0	6	24	9	0

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McBride. Miller. Criger. Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen base—Blake. Double plays—Tebeau-O'Connor, McPhee-Corcoran-Vaughn. First on balls—By Breitenstein, 1; by Powell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Powell, 5. Time—1:55. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Milwaukee..	78	49	.614	St. Paul	69	55	.556
Indianapolis.	73	47	.608	Toledo.....	61	60	.504
Kansas City.	74	49	.601	St. Joseph ..	41	80	.338
Columbus ...	65	50	.566	Minneapolis .	43	84	.338

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—Hard batting and good fielding took the first game from the Tigers. The second was called in the middle of the tenth inning in order to let both teams catch the train. McDonald's pitching was the feature of the game.

FIRST GAME.

Milwaukee	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	*—6	13	2
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	6

Batteries—Terry and Sheer; Briggs and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

Milwaukee	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*—1	5	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	1	0

Batteries—McDonald and Speer; Irwin and Buelow.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—St. Paul and St. Joseph split even today. Comiskey's men could not hit Garney in the first game, but in the last Phyle were bunched. Phyle pitched both games and did his best work in the second.

FIRST GAME.

St. Paul	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	6	3
St. Joseph	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0—7	12	1

Batteries—Phyle and Spies; Carney and Hollingworth.

SECOND GAME.

St. Paul	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	*—4	8	6
St. Joseph	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	6	5

Batteries—Phyle and Spies; Wadsworth and Hollingsworth.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.—In the fifth the Blues bunched hits and the Millers bunched errors. Score:

Kansas City	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	*—12	14	1
Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	6	3

Batteries—Gear, Wilson, and Housel; McNeeley and Dixon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—Today's double-header with Columbus was declared off on account of rain.

Interstate League.

Toledo, 8; Dayton, 1.
Springfield, 13; Mansfield, 8.
Fort Wayne, 7; Grand Rapids, 5.

Spaldings, 5; Mandel Bros., 8.

The game between the Spaldings and Mandel Bros. played yesterday at Sixty-seventh and Stony Island avenue is still in doubt. The score was tied in the ninth, and after the Spaldings had batted in the tenth inning it came. The game was delayed and the Mandels claim the game. The score:

Spaldings.	R	B	P	A	E	Mandels.	R	B	P	A	E
Stines, ss	1	1	2	0	0	Golden, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Conner, 2b	1	4	4	1	0	Jackson, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Dillon, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Roach, c	1	1	2	2	0	Mayer, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Long, as	1	1	2	2	0	Hickey, cf	1	1	2	0	1
Giblin, cf	2	1	3	0	0	Martin, 2b	0	0	5	3	0
Wilson, c	0	1	7	2	0	Corbett, as	0	1	3	3	0
Sullivan, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	O'Leary, 3b	3	3	4	8	0
Helm, rf	1	1	2	0	0	Clark, p	1	2	0	3	0
Totals	8	8	27	8	3	Totals	8	10	27	14	3

Spaldings	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—8	
Mandel Bros.	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	2	1—8	

Two-base hits—Clark, Casallon, Helm. Bases on balls—Mandels, 2. Spaldings, 2. Struck out—By Roach, 2; by Clark, 3. Stolen bases—Mandels, 4. Passed balls—Wilson, 2; Casallon, 1. Wild pitch—Roach. Umpire—Roach.

Unions, 5; Freeport, 1.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Freeport ball team in an interesting game yesterday. Both Barber and Holland pitched good ball. Holland was taken sick in the fifth inning, and Buckner finished the game. Risley made a sensational catch, and threw the ball to Householder, completing a fine double play. The score:

Unions.	R	H	P	A	E	Freeports.	R	H	P	A	E
Holland, p	1	1	1	3	0	Sample, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Joyner, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Risley, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Moore, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Visner, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Bek'r, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Buelow, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Hyde, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	House'r, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Wyatt, ss	1	0	1	2	0	Lohr, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Foster, c	0	0	9	1	0	Barber, p	0	0	1	3	0
R. Jones, cf	0	2	2	0	0	Cuppen, c	0	0	4	1	0
W. Jones, p	0	1	1	3	0	Gerb, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Hopk's, 2b	1	2	3	4	0						
Totals	5	7	27	5	0	Totals	1	3	24	8	4

Chicago Unions	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	*—5	
Freeport	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	

Two-base hits—W. Jones, Holland, Moore, Buelow. Home runs—Visner, Joyner. Double plays—Risley-Householder. Struck out—By Holland, 4; by Barber, 4; by Buckner, 3. Bases on balls—By Holland, 1; by Barber, 1; by Buckner, 1. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Pfeffer.

National Circuit Score.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—Chairman Mott of the L. A. W. Racing board has issued the following bulletin:

"The following is the score in the national championship: Balls, 163; McFarland, 117; Major Taylor, 115; Kluth-Gardner, 109; Arthur Gardiner, 77; Freeman, 63; Stevens, 59; Mertens, 18; Jay Eaton, 16; John Fisher, 14; William Martin, 13; Tom Butler, 9; Bowles, 7; Kiser, 6; Peal Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Saab Eden, 4; Becker, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Bouraite, 2; E. M. Bis, 2; Hollis, 2; Wm. Coleman, 2. H. H. Caldwell, 1; Cahanne, 1."

STAGG COMPARES RULES.

FINDS LITTLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST CODES.

Thinks the Western System Is Superior to That of the East in That It Modifies Mass Plays and Does Away with Destructive Interferences Such as the Pennsylvania "Guards Back"—Option of the Kickoff Also an Improvement Over Old Regulation.

"There is practically little essential difference between the football rules as revised by the Eastern and the Western committees," said A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago yesterday. "The Western rules have a little the advantage over those of the East in respect to the rule restricting mass plays and in allowing the side against which a touchdown has been scored the option of kicking off or of having the other side do so. These rules will be a great benefit to football in general, and will tend to make the game more scientific.

"The Western committee finished its labors about the 1st of January, and mailed copies of its findings to all the members of the Eastern body. The Camp committee had these rules before it when it set to work to revise, and that it found our suggestions good is evidenced by the similarity of their report to ours, and their adoption of a number of our rules.

"There is one bad break in the report that comes from the Eastern body, as well as several rules that can be criticised. The latter part of section D of rule 13 reads:

"'On a kickout the opposite side cannot stand nearer the goal than the 25-yard line, except on a kickout made after a drop kick upon the first down inside the 25-yard line, when the 15-yard line is the restraining mark. (See rule 23, exception.)

Accept Western Rules.

"This rule is that proposed by the Western committee and is incorporated bodily. The exception, however, referred to is the old rule and is a distinct contradiction to that part of rule 13 just quoted. I do not see how these two rules are to be reconciled.

"To my mind another serious objection to the Eastern rules is the 'darkness' clause of rule 12, which allows the referee to arbitrarily shorten the halves of a game if before play begins he sees the game cannot be finished before darkness sets in. This is a bad rule and abuses are bound to arise under it. A weak team that would profit by a shortening of the game would take advantage of the latitude granted it and its opponents would seem to have no redress in the matter.

As to Mass Plays.

"In regard to mass plays the West has taken a more advanced position than the East. There is no change in the Eastern rule from the former one, except that if two of the five players, excepting the quarter back, are behind the scrimmage line and less than five yards behind that line, these two must be outside of the line, and to be outside they must have both feet outside the outside foot of the two players. Formerly there was no distinct definition as to exactly what 'outside' meant.

"In other words, the mass plays of Pennsylvania are still legal. The West has done better and has decreed that it five men, not including the quarter back, are behind the line of scrimmage then two of them must be clearly outside the positions occupied by the players at the ends of the line. The Western rule will do away with the heavy crashing interference that has been so much in vogue in the past.

"Another change by the West that was not incorporated in the Eastern report is the one allowing the side against which a touchdown has been scored to kick off or have the opposing team do it. I think this rule will be a great benefit for football in general by evening things up when teams of differing offensive and defensive strength meet. For instance, in the Illinois-Indian game last year, if this rule had been operative, Illinois would have had a much better chance of winning the game. The Indians got the ball and held it for touchdown after touchdown, while the strong offensive team of the Champaign school did not get a chance to show what it could do.

"I do not like the rule of the Eastern committee that gives the ball to the opposing side if it goes out of bounds before crossing the opponents' goal line. The rule may be beneficial in some cases, but in others, where a carefully planned play is spoiled by giving up the ball because it happened to go out of bounds, it will operate unfairly. Take the old Chicago-Michigan rule allowing the ball to remain in the possession of the man who gets it, and I think this rule is the better one.

Field Kick a General Term.

Walter Camp in his interview in THE TRIBUNE criticises our use of the term "field kick." We purposely made the term a comprehensive one, and it includes not only a drop kick, as Camp suggests, but a place kick, which may be tried for when the ball is caught and heeled from a punt from behind the opponent's goal line.

"A touchdown, according to the Easterners, is made when any part of the ball is on, over, or behind the opponent's goal line. With us the center of the ball determines its position, and this seems to me to cover all cases that are likely to arise better than the other one. The ball is grasped so that, according to the Eastern rule, a touchdown might be declared if the ball were placed lengthwise, while there would be no touchdown with the ball in exactly the same place if it were turned differently. The center of the ball is an absolute point, and it seems to me better for several reasons to determine the position of the ball by that point. In the case of a try for goal, we call it a goal if any part of the ball passes over the top of one of the posts. The touchdown is the important thing, and an inch more or less ought not to be allowed to cause a dispute in the kicking of a goal.

Keep an Old Rule.

"The East allows a goal if the ball after being kicked strikes an opponent but still goes over the cross bar. The West sticks to the old ruling here. As a matter of fact, the percentage of cases where a team by charging touches the ball on a try for goal is so small that I think it pays to let the rule stand as it is and thus save the pretty feature of charging.

"The East followed the West again in reducing the time that may be taken out for any reason during the game to two minutes, but the Western legislators go a step further and allow the referee the option of allowing an additional minute when in his judgment it is advisable or necessary. In the matter of charging the Westerners instruct the umpire to give the signal with his hand and ten yards' penalty is allowed for illegal charging.

"A vital and important change first adopted by the Western authorities and later incorporated by the Easterners declares that if the snapper back makes a feint of snapping back the ball the scrimmage begins at once. Another important rule in which both sections agreed is the one allowing the man who first receives the ball when it is snapped back to carry it forward as far as the scrimmage line."

BANNARD'S TRIP IS DELAYED.

Northwestern's New Coach Is Ill and Cannot Come West as Early as Was Expected.

Northwestern is not to have its coach until the latter part of the week. Yesterday Manager Hart received word from Bannard that he had been ill and that it would be impossible for him to arrive before Wednesday. The Princeton man is now in New York sick in bed, nursed by his brother, who will come West with him.

The critics of the team have been complaining that the training is not nearly as advanced as it ought to be, and this illness of Bannard will further delay matters. The facts of the case are these: Neither Beutner nor Bannard favor early work, it being a policy of Princeton during the last few years to begin actual training in the middle part of September. Besides, many of the football men of Evanston belong to the life saving crew and are always in condition.

There were three men from the North Division up to see the management yesterday in regard to early practice. Meyers, Johnson and Booth have all declared their intention of entering the university this fall, and as they are all good players there is much rejoicing. Meyers was the crack southpaw of the baseball league last spring and started both Chicago and Northwestern by his work in the box. Meyers will try for center and should prove a likely candidate, for he weighs 210 pounds, and is quite fast on his feet. Both Booth and Johnson will be out next week with the backs, for they intend to try for a position behind the line.

LORAINE WINS AT PEWAUKEE.

W. F. Schroeder's Twenty-one-Footer Carries Off the Honors in the Kindling Cup Regatta.

Pewaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Loraine, a twenty-one-footer, owned and sailed by W. F. Schroeder of Milwaukee, won out in the Kindling cup regatta sailed over the eight-mile course today. At 2:35 Ruth and Sophia were sent away. Four minutes twelve seconds later Tempest, Sirrocco, Idlehour, and Lorraine started in the order named. The wind was light from the southwest. The boats on the mark Sophia and Ruth had the end, but running before the wind on the second leg the twenty-one-footers with their large sail areas soon overtook the smaller craft and completed the run home in the following order and time:

Yacht and owner.	Actual time.	Cor. time.
Idlehour, R. B. Gilljohann	52:28	Same
Lorraine, W. F. Schroeder	53:03	Same
Sophia, C. J. Meyer	57:27*	55:17
Ruth, L. J. Wollager	58:06	55:48
Tempest, C. F. Haase	54:02	Same
Sirrocco, F. Walber	54:58	Same

On the fourth reaching up the windward buoy Lorraine established the lead and receiving a favoring breeze soon placed a wide gap between the rest of the fleet and finished at 4:57:31, completing the course in 2:18:19. Idlehour, Sirrocco, Tempest, Sophia, and Ruth were becalmed on the home stretch and had to be towed home.

Chicago to Play Knox.

The Knox College eleven is the latest team to be taken on by Manager Stagg. The date set is Sept. 24. Knox and the local university have never met in athletic sports. This year, it is said, the Galesburg school has the strongest team in its history, and Stagg made up his mind to give it a trial.

Lincoln Park Regatta.

The fifth annual regatta of the Lincoln Park navy will be held today. The entry list is the largest as well as the strongest that has ever been nominated for the annual event. Seven events are scheduled, all over the half-mile straightaway course.

Miller Beaten at Paris.

Paris, Sept. 4.—In the fifty kilometer cycling race here today Bonheurs, the Frenchman, beat C. W. Miller, the American cyclist, by 150 meters.

Joliet Standards, 13; Featherstones, 8.

The Featherstones met defeat at the hands of the Joliet Standards at Joliet yesterday. The score:

Standards.	AB	R	P	A	E	F'stones.	AB	R	P	A	E
Carroll, 3b	6	1	3	2	1	Hassett, cf	4	0	2	0	2
P. Len'n, lf	6	3	2	0	1	Snail, 3b	4	1	3	1	0
Boland, c	5	1	9	0	0	Minton, ss	4	1	1	3	1
McF'lin, 1b	6	1	9	0	0	Andrews, c

MAYOR AND KIPLEY HOME.

Both Face Problems That Developed While They Enjoyed Vacations.

FORMER TO INVESTIGATE.

Police Chief Supports Heidelmeier's Stand for North Clark Street Saloons.

RAPS FOR JOHN HILL JR.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison returned yesterday from his vacation in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and he wouldn't say a word about the way the municipal and political mice have been playing in Chicago while the executive cat was rusticating far from metropolitan duties.

He said he had only the most meager information about the trick ex-Governor John P. Altgeld played in having the Democratic State Central committee declare that the peace jubilee was a Republican campaign dodge and call on the sponsors of the pageant to put it off till spring.

As for the prank of Inspector Max Heidelmeier in shutting the front doors of North Clark street saloons on the tap of the midnight bell, but leaving the side and back doors invitingly open, he thought that ought to be looked into and corrected, if an abuse really existed. But the Mayor said he wanted more light before indorsing or reproving the successor of the iron ruler, Michael Schaack.

As for the allegations of John Hill Jr., that the city administration and particularly its police arm had been too close to Chicago gamblers and that in a way this alliance was responsible for the attempted dynamiting of his house—that was a matter the Mayor knew nothing about.

Superintendent of Police Joseph Kipley came back from his vacation yesterday, too. He got right down to business. He had an interview with Inspector Max Heidelmeier in the morning, patted the North Side policeman on the back, and said his course in regard to the North Clark street saloons was all right.

But when it came to discussing the charges of John Hill Jr. Superintendent Kipley opened his vials of wrath. He denounced the reformer in good round language and hinted that the dynamiting wasn't so much of a mystery after all.

Mayor Returns to Chicago.

Tanned by exposure to wind and weather, but ready for business, Mayor Harrison returned from his summer vacation among the northern lakes in the morning.

"I have been away out of the circle," he said when asked about the municipal ills that have developed during his absence, "and only know from hearsay that the Democratic State committee passed some kind of a resolution calling for postponement of the peace jubilee in Chicago next month, but I cannot talk about it now. I cannot discuss the matter until I ascertain what the facts are.

"As to the North Side saloons, if they are not running in compliance with the law I will certainly have them properly controlled, and that, too, in short order.

"I know nothing about the Hill case, nor am I prepared now to discuss municipal affairs beyond saying that whatever requires my attention and needs straightening out will receive it."

The Mayor came home with one of his hands bandaged, the cause being a crushed finger. He explained that while putting a log on the fire in his summer cabin near Marquette, Mich., he let it drop in such a way as to crush his finger. In the matter of fish stories the Mayor claimed to have a supply on hand that would fill two or three columns of space.

Robert E. Burke was the only politician, so he declared, who had called on him during the day. As Mr. Burke returned from the West on Saturday he professed to know no more of the jubilee row or its effect upon the county ticket than the Mayor knows. Although neither of them would admit any intention of stirring up trouble in the party camp, it was intimated that there might be lively developments within the next two or three days. Both said they would look into the matter. This is interpreted to mean that they purpose to go on the warpath for Mr. Altgeld and the State committee.

Kipley Comes and Talks.

Chief Kipley returned in the morning from his western trip, and within an hour or two after his arrival was closeted in his office with Assistant Chief Lyman J. Lewis, Lieutenant Perry, and Inspector Max Heidelmeier. He remained with them for several hours.

When seen at his residence, 3735 Forest avenue, in the evening he said:

"Heidelmeier is all right. He is my inspector, and I thoroughly approve of all he has done in connection with the North Clark street saloons. It strikes me that all the cry about the many disreputable saloons along that street is not warranted by the facts. If the situation there is as bad as claimed it is rather strange that so few complaints have come to me in this matter. My policy will be, as it has been, to take away the licenses of those men who are known to keep disreputable places. There are a great many saloonmen in this city, the most of whom are law-abiding, respectable men, and I do not think they should suffer because some other saloonkeeper alongside of them keeps a disreputable place."

"Do you approve of Heidelmeier permitting saloons to be kept open at side and rear doors after midnight in violation of the law?"

"I don't know that he has, but I don't see why the saloons along North Clark street should be closed and others in other parts of the city be kept open."

"Will you make any effort to close these and other saloons at midnight?"

"I will see that the law is enforced."

Regarding the Hill matter, Chief Kipley claimed that he had not yet examined the reports made by the officers who had worked on the case, but would go at it today and probe the matter to the bottom.

Sails Into John Hill Jr.

When asked what he had to say regarding Mr. Hill's statement that the police department was responsible for the blowing up of his house because of the blackmail that had been collected on gamblers, and that if he (Hill) or his family had been killed at the time of the explosion, the city administration would be criminally involved, the Chief said:

"That is pure rot. Hill, when he said that, was talking for pure effect. I am surprised the papers ever published such stuff. They must know, as does every well-informed person in Chicago, what kind of a man this fellow Hill is. Right here I want to say that if I am the thoroughly disreputable person Hill would make me out to be, it is rather strange, in view of the fact that he has been before every grand jury for a year or more, that he has not secured my indictment.

"As to Hill, does anybody believe, if he is the highly moral man he would have the public believe he is, that the directors of the Board of Trade would have fired him from his nice fat job of $6,000 a year salary and $15,000 expense money?

"As to who is responsible for the explosion at his house, I am not prepared to say now, but I think everybody has come to the conclusion by this time. There are some queer features in the case, that will stand a lot of explanation. I recognize, of course, the difference between being satisfied in one's own mind as to the guilt of any person, and being able to produce the necessary evidence to convict him before a jury. Thus, to you and me the identity of those two men who rode on the car the night of the explosion would mean a good deal, and might satisfy us as to the guilty parties. But there you are. Where is the evidence to convict? It is possible, however, that there will be forthcoming before long enough to materially supply any want in this regard.

As to the Motive.

"As to the motive behind it, I am not going to be the first one to make any public statement, but every man who mixes up with people much must have heard it unless he is deaf or has his ears closed. Why, it is on everybody's lips.

"Of course, I am not charging that Mr. Hill had any guilty knowledge of this matter. But as to the probable motive behind it, I do not believe the one responsible for it was led on by political ambition. It is possible, of course, but such things have been heard of as of people anxious to create sympathy for themselves and get back into some snug berth which they may have lost from some cause or another."

Revelry in the Saloons.

Never before since Inspector Heidelmeier hurriedly returned to the city following the Tillie Wolf murder have such scenes been enacted in North Clark street in the tough all-night saloons as were witnessed early yesterday morning before the Saturday night brawlers lapsed into maudlin stupor.

Inspector Heidelmeier made his accustomed trip through the Clark street district shortly after midnight, arriving at the Chicago Avenue Police Station at 1 o'clock. He began his visit of inspection at the Chicago River, by dispersing a crowd of men and women in front of Sam Barkley's saloon, 13 North Clark street. The Inspector found the front door of the saloon locked and the shades closely drawn. With this the new "Burgomaster" of the North Side was apparently satisfied, for he continued his way up the thoroughfare, trying the front door of each saloon in turn. He said to the reporters at the East Chicago Avenue Station when he arrived there:

"Everything is closed up tight; the objectionable characters have been driven from the street. I am satisfied the saloon-keepers are trying to obey the law."

But no sooner had Inspector Heidelmeier reached the station than the scenes of revelry began. At Sam Barkley's—as at most of the other saloons which harbor both men and women—the front door remained locked throughout the night, but side and rear doors presented easy means of access. The watchers which remained on guard at the entrances earlier in the week were removed and no questions were asked of those who entered.

When a reporter for THE TRIBUNE visited Sam Barkley's saloon a few minutes after 1 o'clock the barroom—partitioned off from the rear wineroom by a thin wooden partition—was two-thirds full of men and women in all conditions of intoxication. The atmosphere was heavy with stale tobacco smoke and the fumes of flat beer. One woman in a faded pink shirt waist and a brown skirt had her arms clasped around the neck of one of the male inmates, importuning him to buy a drink. Other women were lined up along the bar with the men, drinking beer and smoking cigarets. The single bartender on duty was kept so busy he could not wait on his customers promptly, but kept many of them waiting five and ten minutes before he reached them.

In the rear wineroom were six or eight women with their male companions seated at the small round tables, drinking beer, smoking cigarets, and indulging in language not fit for publication. But they made less noise than the occupants of the barroom, who could be plainly heard by the passers-by in the street.

The Union, 45 North Clark street, was open also. The front door was locked, but entrance was gained to either the winerooms or the barroom from the hallway just south. The place was less crowded than Sam Barkley's. In the rear wineroom were three women sipping beer. None of them was smoking and they had no male companions. Five young men were standing at the bar in the main saloon drinking whisky and vainly endeavoring to sing a drinking song. Much noise was made, but no music. The sounds of revelry from the five youngsters could be heard across the street.

D. J. Monahan's saloon, Illinois and Clark streets, was entered from Illinois street. No women were in the saloon and there was only one occupant aside from the bartender.

Murray Brothers' saloon, 189 North Clark street, was open, front door and rear. The shades were drawn, but customers passed in and out the front door repeatedly. Four young men were playing billiards and several others were lined up at the bar. No women were there.

The scenes witnessed in these four saloons were typical of those in many other places along Clark street. Rindsberger's former saloon, now a restaurant, 111½ North Clark street, was open and a group of men were playing cards at a table near the door. No drinks were sold and the doors were open only for the restaurant trade.

REFUSED THE BONDS ASKED.

Bid of P. D. Armour's Men for a Million Dollar's Worth Turned Down.

TREASURY IS CURIOUS.

Inquires of the Packer if Any One but His Employes Is Interested.

HE THEN WITHDRAWS BID.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Employés of P. D. Armour & Co. who patriotically suscribed for $1,000,000 of war bonds will not clip the coupons for the next twenty years, or even the first one which falls due in a few weeks. They will be able to invest their savings in other directions, for the government has decided not to issue the bonds to them.

When this bid or bunch of bids reached the Treasury department a great deal of surprise was manifested. It was known that Mr. Armour employed a large number of men, but it was not supposed for a moment that his small army of servants had $1,000,000 cash to invest.

Then a rumor became current that the employés had agreed to turn their bonds over to their employer. This resulted in an inquiry being addressed to Mr. Armour, in which he was asked if any one beside his employés was interested in the subscription.

Mr. Armour, it is said, did not return a direct answer to the categorical question, but directed that the bids be withdrawn. This was done and the incident was closed.

Other corporations throughout the country whose employés did the same thing had their bids thrown out forthwith.

Besides these bids many were received from Eastern cities in which clear cases of forgery were perpetrated, and which are now being investigated by the Treasury department. Chicago was particularly free from this sort of practice, and the attempt of Mr. Armour's employés to purchase $1,000,000 worth of bonds is the only notable case where the provisions of the law were in danger of being evaded.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip said tonight that a large number of bids were received from the employés of Armour & Co. and an inquiry was made to determine if they were for the subscribers or some one else whose name did not appear in the bids. Mr. Vanderlip said that there was no attempt on the part of the Chicago firm to obtain these bonds under false pretenses, and he believes that it was supposed the transaction was perfectly legitimate so far as Mr. Armour was concerned.

ELOPES WITH A SOLDIER

ROUGH RIDER AUGUST EPSTEIN CLAIMS A BRIDE AT HARLEM.

Miss Fink, Who Had Quarreled with Her Lover After Their Betrothal in Germany Years Ago, Relents Upon Learning He Was Wounded at El Caney—Letter Sent to Him at Santiago at Last Brings Him Back to Her—Pair Go to Milwaukee to Wed.

The story of a courting that ran not smoothly and which involved one of the heroes of Santiago and a young woman of Harlem came to a romantic end on Saturday night, when Private August Epstein of Roosevelt's Rough Riders eloped with Miss Fink from the house of her father in Harlem.

Long before Epstein enlisted the pair were lovers, but they quarreled and parted. When the soldier's former sweetheart saw the name of the man to whom she had been betrothed in the list of wounded after the battle of El Caney, however, her old affection, which had not been dead but sleeping, was awakened to new life. She wrote to her wounded hero, forgiving him and telling him she still loved him. The soldier received the missive while at Santiago. When he landed at Montauk Point, his wound having healed, he obtained a thirty days' furlough and came to Chicago. The elopement of Saturday night was the sequel.

The young woman is but 20 years old and a favorite in the neighborhood of her home. Yesterday morning her father failed to gain a reply when he called to awaken her. He went to her room and there found a letter telling him that she had gone with Private Epstein to Milwaukee to be married. The father had opposed the prospective match with Epstein and was angered by the news. He told his trouble to Adam Smith, a neighbor, and took a morning train to Milwaukee, there to search for his daughter.

Miss Fink, now in all probability Mrs. Epstein, until a few months ago was living with the family of a German preacher at Harlem, recently deceased. Since the death of her benefactor she has kept house for her father on Elm street, in Harlem. She came to the United States with her parents four years ago from Würtemberg, Germany, and after the death of her mother was received into the family of the German preacher.

August Epstein became engaged to the young girl in Würtemberg, but afterwards the two became estranged. The young man, who is 25 years old, came to this country and took up a claim in Oklahoma. He became a cowboy and when war was declared enlisted with the Rough Riders, as did many of his acquaintances of the plains. At El Caney he was wounded in the leg.

Since obtaining his leave of absence Epstein has spent most of his time in Harlem, courting his sweetheart and vainly endeavoring to obtain the consent of the father to the marriage. The father told Adam Smith the reason he refused his consent was because he was afraid his prospective son-in-law, who had become accustomed to the roving life of the plains, would be unable to settle down and lead a staid farmer's life, as was his ideal for his daughter's husband.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN SOUDAN.

(Continued from first page.)

Anglo-Egyptian forces telegraphs as follows:

"The advance toward Omdurman was a magnificent panorama. Our whole front was covered by the English and Egyptian cavalry and camel corps spread out like a huge fan, four miles in advance and protecting a front of three miles. The gunboats Melik, Sultan, and Sheikh steamed in single file, their decks cleared for action.

"The British division advanced along the river bank. Then came the Egyptian force in battle formation, the Sirdar and his staff riding in the center, General Kitchener being easily distinguishable in white, every one else being in khaki."

The correspondent says of the bombardment:

"The Omdurman forts replied incessantly, but they had no chance against the quick firing guns on our gunboats. No better ampitheater could possibly be found for an engagement. The plain, smooth, bushless, and stretching to the south, is perfect for cavalry and artillery. On the right are low hills and on the left the Nile and a flooded marshy country for miles eastward. Ahead, to the right, are Tuti Island and Omdurman, the Mahdi's tomb rising white clear above an interminable line of brown mud houses in the center of the town."

and in the rear of the low hills around Kerreri.

Shelled by the Gunboats.

"The gunboats shelled the dervish horsemen which were pushing forward upon the Egyptian right, and the lancers on the left trotted to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting. But the dervishes slipped back to their camp in the bush, a mile inland, a camp consisting of an old redoubt at Kerreri.

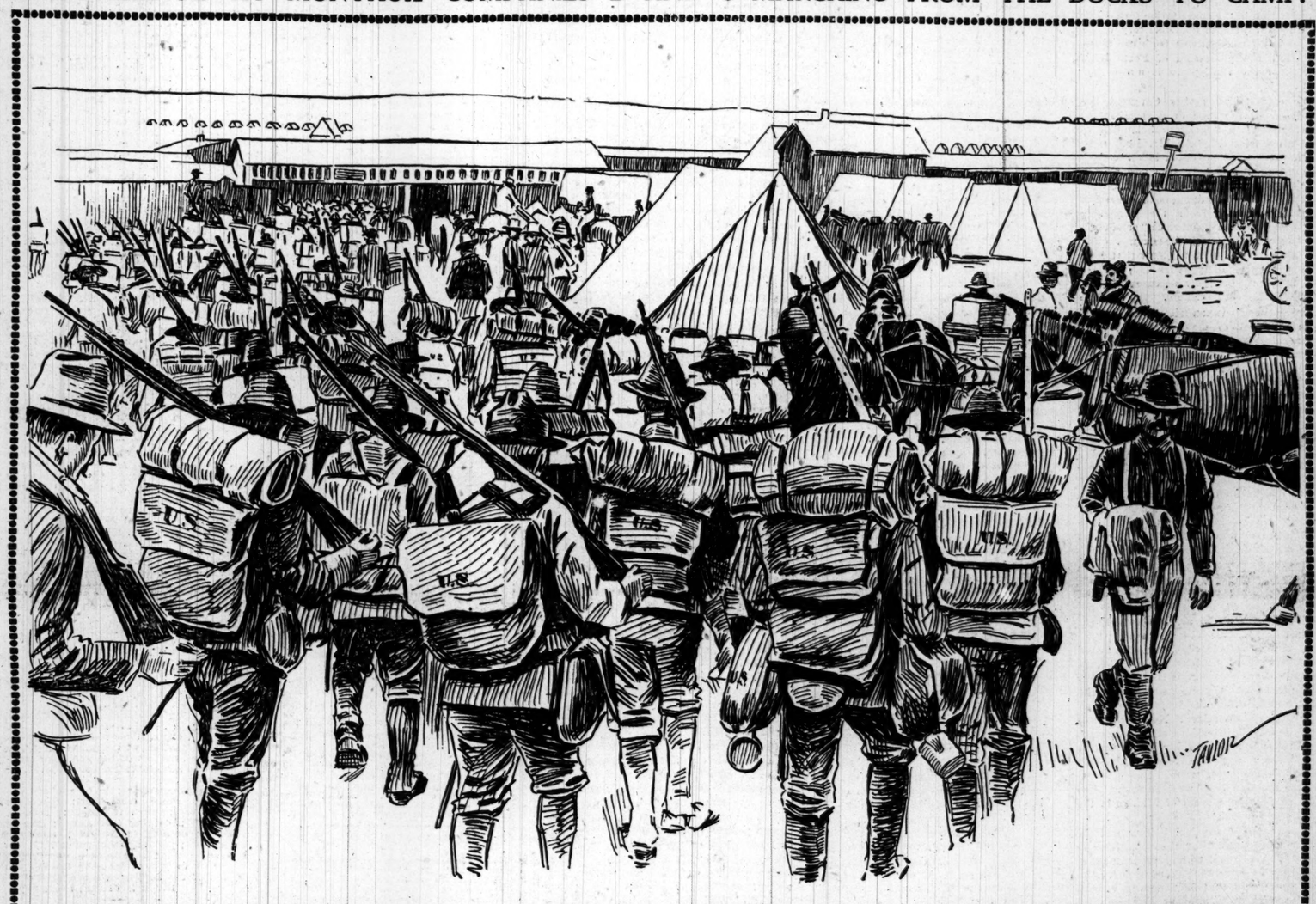
"The lancers advanced through the hill passes and got within a mile of Kerreri. Then two officers went ahead and discovered that there were many flags in the dervish camp. They were fired upon and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sur-Urab, inside the zereba.

"During the afternon the gunboats shelled the dervish camp for several hours, apparently doing much damage. A number of dervishes who had fled to the bush to escape the shells surrendered during the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheikh of Kerreri and the grandson of Kurshid Pasha.

"This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rainstorm, which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock today, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kerreri deserted. The lancers on the left and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps on the right advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square, Brigadier General Littleton's battalions leading. The lancers got within a mile of Omdurman and saw the dome of the Mahdi's tomb, Tuti Island, and the palm trees of Khartum.

"Drawn up in five divisions, with a wing thrown back, was the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, arrayed northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camps were on the north side of the town. In the central divi-

FIRST ILLINOIS AT MONTAUK—COMPANIES B AND C MARCHING FROM THE DOCKS TO CAMP.



(From a photograph taken for "The Tribune" by J. G. Hemment, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.)

HOPE FOR MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

Her Physician Still Looks for Her Recovery, Though There Is No Marked Improvement.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 4.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis shows no marked improvement. She passed a restless night, but was more comfortable today and her physician is still hopeful of her recovery.

WAINWRIGHT IN NEW YORK.

Gunboat Gloucester, Formerly Morgan's Pleasure Yacht Corsair, Arrives from the South.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Quite different in appearance from the natty vessel that was seen in former days plowing the waters of this harbor as the pleasure yacht Corsair was the lead-colored craft that reached the upper bay today from Guantanamo as the United States gunboat Gloucester.

Pale and wan, Lieuteant Commander Richard Wainwright, once executive officer of the lost battleship Maine, sat on the after deck and smiled faintly. That the terrific campaign through which he has passed has told on him, his appearance fully proved. He looked haggard and thoroughly worn out.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright declined to see any visitors today. He was too much worn out, he said, to talk of the Gloucester's work in the war. The officers of the vessel gave an account of the gunboat's work in the war, but they told of it as if the herculean tasks performed unaided by this vessel and its gallant crew were nothing out of the ordinary.

The Times thinks there is no doubt that its correspondent, Mr. Howard, who was killed, was assisting Colonel Rhodes. No details have been received as to the latter's wound.

Congratulations Pouring In.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times says:

"The first telegram of congratulation to arrive from Europe was from Emperor William, who said:

"'I am sincerely glad to be able to offer my congratulations on the splendid victory at Omdurman, which at last avenges poor Gordon's death.'"

The Queen and General Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, telegraphed their congratulations to the Sirdar direct.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for War, sent his through Major General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces, now at Cairo, and charged with the general direction of the successful expedition.

The morning paper editorials resound with congratulations upon the avenging of Gordon, and are full of eulogy of Baron Cromer, the British financial adviser to the Khedive, General Kitchener, and all concerned in the splendid success. All day yesterday impressive scenes were witnessed at Gordon's statue in Trafalgar square, London.

Early in the morning the statue was wreathed and decorated with a placard bearing the words:

"At last."

The police removed altogether three such placards, but the demonstrations continued.

The news of the overthrow of the Khalifa has caused intense satisfaction in Italy.

Story of the Advance.

The Telegraph this morning issued a special edition with the following details of the movements on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasri:

"This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side, with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square, with faces each a mile long. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Pail, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock, and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which was flooded at that point fully a mile inland.

"Here the force halted while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps trotted forward, but only a few scouts were seen, under the command of Abdel Baki, a dervish emir, who fell back rapidly without a contest.

"In a village we passed a number of charred and mutilated bodies were found—bodies of natives suspected of spying, and killed by the dervishes. At 7 o'clock the Maxims fired a few rounds, scattering a body of dervishes in the bush. Then there was a lull until noon, though the cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance

sions was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black.

"A number of mounted dervishes galloped forward; and our dismounted troopers fired upon them, hitting several and driving off the remainder. Two squadrons of our cavalry pushed to within 800 yards of the enemy, who then advanced, our lancers and the Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday afternoon) bombarding the forts at Omdurman and Khartum."

Paris, Sept. 4.—The Temps, eulogizing General Sir Herbert Kitchener's feat, says:

"A march so scientifically planned may be likened to the solution of a mathematical equation."

THEY MAY HAVE SEEN ANDRE.

Esquimau Indians Report Sighting Strange Beings Who Came Down from the Clouds.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A party of Esquimaux, who were wintering north of the Saskatchewan, tell of the appearance of a strange thing among them early in the spring. They say it descended from the clouds and was occupied by men. This gives the impression that they might have seen the Andre balloon party. A Hudson Bay company officer has sent some men to investigate.

Suffocated by Fertiliser Dust.

Frank Stacs, 4514 South Hermitage avenue, employed at the American Fertiliser works, Forty-fifth street and Packers' avenue, was digging in a pile of fertilizing dust 100 feet high on Saturday afternoon when part of the pile, which he had undermined, fell on him and suffocated him. The body was taken to McInerney's undertaking rooms, 5405 Halsted street.

FRANK NELSON IS DROWNED IN LAKE OFF WINDSOR PARK.

Aged Fisherman's Boat Is Overturned and His Companion, Albert Johnston, Nearly Perishes in Trying to Rescue Him.

Frank Nelson, an old fisherman who has lived in Windsor Park for years, was drowned last night by the overturning of his fishing boat in the lake off the foot of Seventy-second street. Albert Johnston, a fisherman, 6545 State street, was with Nelson, and nearly drowned in an attempt to rescue his companion. When the boat overturned Johnston swam to Nelson's assistance and succeeded in reaching him, but the old man was too feeble to struggle and sank. Johnston dived several times in the hope of being able to reach Nelson before it was too late, but his efforts were fruitless. He became exhausted and swam to shore with difficulty. The police succeeded in recovering the body at 11 o'clock. Nelson was married and lived in Seventy-sixth street. His body was taken to Krebs' morgue, 9040 Erie avenue.

Photographs taken of children at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater, perfectly superb.

DEATHS.

BLOMELEY—Sept. 3, Rollin H. Blomeley, aged 22 years and 11 months. Beloved son of Alfred and M. L. Blomeley. Funeral services at the residence, 2220 State-st., at 2 o'clock Monday.

CORNWELL—Sept. 4, Mrs. Hannah Cornwell, aged 74 years, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Underwood Jr., 4416 St. Lawrence-av. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock, from above residence. Burial private.

JOHNSTONE—Sept. 3, 1898, William M., son of Quintin Johnstone. Funeral private.

KELLOGG—Carr A. Kellogg, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, of consumption, aged 22 years 9 months and 25 days. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., from his late residence, 411 S. Willow-av., Austin, carriages to Forest Home.

MAYO—Mrs. Sarah F., nee Kehoe, wife of late Oswin Mayo, aged 42, at her residence, 464 Howen-av. Funeral Tuesday morning, Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood-blvd.

STAHL—Ferdinand A. Stahl, beloved father of August F. Stahl, Sept. 4, 1898, 74 years of age. Funeral Monday, Sept. 5, 1898, at 2 p. m., to Waldheim, from 1168 Clifton Park-av.

VAN HOOK—Dr. William R. Van Hook, father of Dr. Weller Van Hook, Sept. 3, 1898. Funeral private, in Chicago. Louisville (Ky.) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

WATTLES—Susan B., beloved wife of P. A. Wattles, Sept. 5, aged 68 years. Funeral Monday, 2 p. m., from residence, 6020 Lafayette-av. Interment at Mount Greenwood.

WHITING—Aug. 8, at Santiago de Cuba, Edwin Walker Whiting, aged 19 years and 4 months, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Whiting, 3154 Lake Park-av. Burial private, Oakwoods Cemetery, Monday, Sept. 5.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois—Thunderstorms, fresh southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Thunder-storms, fresh to brisk variable winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and Iowa—Thunder showers, variable winds.

South Dakota and Nebraska—Fair, except showers in extreme eastern portions, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation in last 24 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Sept. 4, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.78	92	64	S.E.		Fair
Albany	29.84	74	92	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.72	72	80	W.		Fair
Amarillo	29.76	84	94	S.E.		Clear
Battleford	29.76	44	60	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Bismarck	29.68	66	88	N.W.		Fair
Buffalo	29.84	74	78	W.	Tr.	Clear
Boston	29.84	80	90	S.W.		Clo'dy
Cairo	29.86	82	90	S.	.06	Clear
Calgary	30.00	46	54	N.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.76	74	78	N.W.		Clear
Chicago	29.78	80	84	S.		Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.00	72	86	W.	.14	Rain
Cleveland	29.86	76	82	S.	.18	Clear
Davenport	29.40	70	88	S.E.	.12	Rain
Denver	29.78	80	86	S.E.		Clear
Des Moines	29.62	76	98	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.82	80	88	S.W.		Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.68	88	96	N.E.		Clear
Dubuque	29.64	74	88	E.		Clo'dy
Duluth	29.68	68	74	S.W.		Fair
El Paso	29.72	90	92	N.W.		Clear
Grand Haven	29.80	72	80	S.		Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.76	64	84	W.		Clo'dy
Havre	29.82	58	64	N.		Clo'dy
Helena	29.98	58	62	W.		Clo'dy
Huron	29.74	76	84	N.W.		Clear
Indianapolis	29.90	72	84	S.	.26	Fair
Kansas City	29.68	88	94	S.E.		Clo'dy
Lander	29.80	72	74	W.		Clear
Little Rock	29.88	86	92	S.		Clear
Marquette	29.66	64	82	E.		Fair
Memphis	29.84	86	90	S.W.		Clear
Medicine Hat	29.92	52	60	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Minnedosa	29.62	56	66	W.	.08	Fair
Montreal	29.62	72	80	S.		Clear
Nashville	29.94	86	94	S.		Clear
New York City	29.86	80	88	S.		Clear
Norfolk	29.94	78	86	S.W.		Clear
North Platte	29.80	78	84	N.E.		Clear
Oklahoma	29.74	86	92	S.		Clear
Omaha	29.62	78	88	E.	.20	Fair
Oswego	29.78	78	88	S.W.	.12	Clear
Parkersburg	29.86	72	90	S.	.14	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.86	82	92	S.		Clear
Pittsburg	29.92	74	88	S.W.	.08	Clear
Pueblo	29.76	84	88	S.E.		Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.64	54	62	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.80	68	74	N.		Clear
St. Louis	29.78	84	94	S.	.01	Clear
St. Paul	29.74	70	78	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.70	70	78	N.W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	29.66	70	80	S.W.		Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.80	78	84	S.E.	.12	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.78	82	88	S.		Clear
Vicksburg	29.98	84	90	S.W.		Clear
Washington	29.86	78	88	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Williston	29.68	62	66	N.W.		Fair
Winnipeg	29.58	56	60	S.W.	.20	Clo'dy

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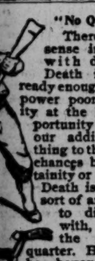
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.

DUNRAVEN is ravin' again, but if he were done he would cease to be Dunraven. His example is not likely to find imitators among sensible Englishmen.

BOSS PLATT has declared for Roosevelt for Governor of New York, but it is to be hoped that will not injure the prospects of the "Rough Rider."

THE latest developments connected with the Dreyfus affair indicate that if France would take the advice of the Czar to disarm she might avoid a large crop of scandals.

THE most bitter anti-American paper in England—the London Saturday Review—is said to be edited by an American, which only illustrates the truth that "the apostate makes the best Turk."

THE whole family of American sovereigns can unite in wishing the amiable young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland a long and prosperous reign and hope that her sensible and modest example may have a favorable effect upon her pretentious neighbor and namesake, the War Lord of Germany.

PROMPTED, no doubt, by Colonel John Hay's appointment to the position of Secretary of State, a number of people have ventured a little ridicule of his "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches." By a singular coincidence they generally come from those who would be glad to have written them but couldn't.

A STILL more grewsome feature is added to the Henry tragedy in Paris by the suspicion that the self-confessed forger and perjurer was murdered instead of committing suicide. Contrary to the usual practice, he was left alone, and after the discovery of his death this was construed as having been intended to give him an opportunity to commit suicide—it has even been charged that he was encouraged to do so. Now the suspicion that he was actually assassinated by some one who had access to his prison, and had an object in closing his mouth forever, gives a more revolting character to the whole affair.

IF Chicago moneyed men needed any incentive to liberality it ought to be found in the noble example set by the late Albert G. Munger. His will, just admitted to probate, gives a round $500,000 to charity and art in this city, besides remembering numerous relatives with comfortable but moderate sums. The $200,000 given to charitable organizations and the $300,000 in art treasures given to the Art Institute are both convincing proofs that the amassing of a fortune in Chicago does not necessarily blunt any of the finer or nobler traits in a man's character. The world can never have too many proofs of that fact, and millionaires can never build more lasting monuments than Mr. Munger built for himself by his public bequests.

THE FOURTH MICHIGAN DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan have renominated Mr. Edward L. Hamilton, who was elected over a free silver Democrat by 3,600 majority in 1896. The district in question is in the southwestern corner of the State and hence lies directly across the lake from Chicago. All the rotten money elements in the district are united against Mr. Hamilton in support of Mr. Jarvis, his opponent in 1896, and hope to defeat him this year in spite of the heavy majority he received two years ago. "Coin" Harvey is to stump the district.

One of the charges made against Mr. Hamilton by some of the Michigan papers seems to be devised for the purpose of alienating from him whatever vote he might expect to receive from the gold Democrats, and creating the impression in his own party that he is not altogether sound on the money question. It is alleged that during his term in Congress he said nothing to show that he was in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and was opposed to the destructive "16 to 1" Bryanite policy. No charge can be more absurd than this. For the fact is that last January Mr. Hamilton did make an excellent speech on the money question.

The House had under consideration at that time the Teller resolution declaring that all United States bonds ought to be paid in cheap free coinage silver dollars. Taking as his text this infamous proposition to defraud the holders of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States out of about 60 per cent of what is due them, Mr. Hamilton discussed the monetary question at some length. He did it so satisfactorily that the National Republican Congressional committee had his speech printed as a campaign document and intends to circulate it extensively during this year's campaign. Any of the gold Democrats or Republicans of the Fourth District can satisfy themselves of Mr. Hamilton's orthodoxy by reading it. He is entitled to their votes. They should do nothing, directly or indirectly, to aid in the election of his rampant free silver opponent.

WHITELAW REID'S ARGUMENT.

Whitelaw Reid's article in this month's Century, entitled "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened," is a logical, forcible exposure of the errors of fact and argument of which the bumptious mugwump Carl Schurz is guilty in his crusade against national expansion. But that article has special value in that it expresses the views of a member of the Peace commission. It was written by Mr. Reid after his appointment, and at a time when he must have become acquainted with the position which the President desired the commission to take. Hence it may be inferred that the views expressed by Mr. Reid represent substantially those of the President.

The constitution gives Congress unlimited power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States." But as Mr. Reid points out, there is not a word in that instrument denying to Congress the power to acquire territory for the United States or limiting the exercise of that power. The acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, the territory secured as the result of the Mexican war, Oregon, and Alaska have settled the question of the power of the United States to extend its boundaries. All those acquisitions have been on this continent, but in the absence of a provision in the constitution forbidding the United States to hold territory which is not on this continent, it is absurd to declare that the possession of Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines is unconstitutional.

The constitution makes Congress the sole judge of the kind of government to be established in "territory belonging to the United States." As Mr. Reid aptly states, there is no provision in the constitution requiring Congress to admit as a State any territory belonging to the United States. Hence the dangers to American institutions arising from the admission into the union of a number of "semi-civilized States" are purely imaginary. Mr. Reid calls attention to the fact that New Mexico, acquired fifty years ago, has not been made a State yet, because Congress has not deemed it advisable.

Considering the unrestricted power vested in Congress to make "needful rules and regulations" for United States territory, wherever situated and however acquired, Mr. Reid is unable to perceive why Congress has not full power to provide for the government of dependent possessions like Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, and allow such a government to continue indefinitely. He does not see why that power should be admitted to exist in New Mexico or Alaska and not exist elsewhere. The truth is that the United States can hold Cuba and the Philippines as dependencies, as Great Britain does Egypt, for a hundred years to come. The constitution does not forbid it. The precedents sustain it.

The mugwumps contend that it is a cardinal principle of American polity that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that for the United States to rule Cubans, Porto Ricans, or Filipinos without having previously obtained their consent would be an abandonment of that principle. Schurz and the other mugwumps shut their eyes to the fact that the previous consent of the French and Spanish residents of Louisiana in 1803 was not obtained. Nor was that of the Spaniards in Florida or of the Mexicans in California and New Mexico. Nor, for that matter, were the Alaskan Indians asked whether they would consent to exchange Russian for American rule. Then why should the consent of Malays in the Philippines be asked?

The allegation of Carl Schurz and the minor mugwumps that the acquisition of the Philippines will be an abandonment of the Monroe doctrine is riddled by Mr. Reid. He shows that that doctrine was enunciated originally to prevent European nations from attempting to subjugate the revolted colonies of Spain on this hemisphere, either to give them back to Spain or to hold them for themselves. He makes it clear that while that doctrine may be taken as a renunciation of any desire on the part of this country to interfere in European affairs, it cannot be interpreted as an abandonment to the exclusive jurisdiction of European powers of Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. That man must be a simpleton or worse who sees in the acquisition of Hawaii or the Philippines a nullification of the Monroe doctrine.

THE TRIBUNE is pleased to know that there will be on the Peace commission a man like Mr. Reid, who has shown himself so able a defender of the points made by this paper in support of national expansion. The American people will feel assured, after they have read Mr. Reid's article, that he is not going to vote to surrender any territory, for he does not believe the United States has no right to extend its boundaries, and he is confident that it is as competent to govern foreign dependencies as England is.

REOPENING OF THE DREYFUS CASE. One of the most significant steps in the reopening of the Dreyfus scandal is the resignation of M. Cavaignac, the French Minister of War. He has been one of the most determined opponents of a revision of the Dreyfus case, and his retirement, coming so promptly on the heels of the Henry confession and suicide, is accepted as evidence that the Cabinet is divided on this question, and that the case will now be reopened. In fact, it is now declared that the sentiment in favor of a retrial is becoming almost universal—the army having reached the conclusion that this course is indispensable to its honor—and the belief is expressed that President Faure will be compelled to yield to the popular demand. To refuse to do so would probably result in more serious disorder than grew out of the Zola trial a few months ago. In any event, Paris may be expected to be the scene during the next few months of some of the wildest disturbances witnessed since the days of the Commune in 1871.

M'KINLEY AT CAMP WIKOFF.

President McKinley was at Camp Wikoff on Saturday and spent several hours there. The soldiers received him enthusiastically. He states that "What I saw of the care of the sick in the hospitals and those in charge of the noble women engaged in this work was especially gratifying to me." The knowledge gained by the President of camps and hospitals during the rebellion makes his opinion of the present state of affairs at Camp Wikoff of value. The Vice President, who is expansive in his praises of "the location of the camp, its surroundings, and its climatic conditions," has not had, as he admits, the military experience of the President.

The first act of the latter was to give orders that all the regulars at Camp Wikoff whose posts are east of the Mississippi shall be returned to those posts with the least possible delay. The execution of this order will lessen materially the number of men at the camp, and thus make it more healthful for those who remain there. The regulars who are to be sent to Fort Sheridan and other points on the lakes will receive better care in the post hospitals than they are getting now.

The President's order shows that he has read and has been impressed by Surgeon Senn's warning that it will not be safe to allow a large number of men to stay at Camp Wikoff for several weeks. The President seems to be convinced that while the water supply is all right now there is great danger of its speedy contamination and of the outbreak of a typhoid fever epidemic if the soldiers are not removed as rapidly as their condition will permit. It is well that he has visited the camp. The soldiers were cheered by his presence. His heartfelt words and praise have done them good. They will be still more benefited by his resolve to act on Dr. Senn's advice.

BRYANITES FIGHTING PROSPERITY. August is almost always a dull business month. Last August was a notable exception. The clearings were the largest ever known in that month. They exceeded by 23 per cent those of 1892. There have not been for five years as few failures in any one month as in that which closed last week. As one of the commercial agencies puts it, "Business is larger than in the best of all past years, and yet there is every prospect of much further increase." Nevertheless in a few weeks Altgeld and other Bryanites will be roaming from place to place proclaiming to all who can spare the time to hear them there is no real prosperity and there never can be any until 44-cent free coinage silver dollars flow from the mints in a flood and inundate the country. These prophets of evil will go past busy factories, through fertile fields from whose products the farmers are getting good prices, and through cities and towns where all is activity and confidence, and will cry out continually, "Yet a little while and prices will be low and laborers idle if the country does not have cheap dollars and debtors are not enabled to swindle creditors." It is no wonder that the Bryanite orators who are about to start out on their fall anti-prosperity crusade feel blue. They have a terribly up-hill job of it this year. As "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera" so is the jubilant prosperity of the country fighting against the Bryanites.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS' SCHEME.

Judge Hilscher of Joliet has refused to dissolve the temporary injunction ordering the drainage trustees not to take possession of some canal lands at Joliet which they need to carry out their plans at that place. The matter will come up on the 19th of this month for final hearing, but the presumption is that the decision will be adverse to the trustees, and they will either have to take an appeal to the Supreme Court, which will consume considerable time, or change the carefully prepared plans. In either event delays will result, which will make it impossible to begin the use of the big ditch a year from next month as has been promised.

This controversy between the canal commissioners and the trustees grows out of the fact that the canal owns some land at Joliet which the trustees need. The commissioners agreed to sell it to the trustees, who agreed, on their side, that they would replace the 900 horse-power enjoyed by a local corporation which is the lessee of the commissioners. Subsequently it dawned on the lessee that the drainage works would create about 6,000 horse-power. The corporation wanted to get all that newly created power and induced the canal commissioners to back it up. They demanded of the trustees that they should so modify their plans as to enable the corporation in question to get all that water power, thus depriving the sanitary district of power it was entitled to.

The trustees refused to agree to this and tendered the consideration for the canal lands which had been agreed on. The commissioners refused to accept it, and, when the trustees attempted to take possession of the property, asked for and got the injunction restraining them from doing so. The commissioners take the ground now that they have no legal authority to sell the land. That did not occur to them, however, until their lessee had discovered the value of the water power to be created. The lessee is paying the State now $1.34 a horse-power per annum, while other concerns in Joliet pay $20. So if the lessee gets hold of the additional 5,000 horse-power at existing rates it will make a profit of about $75,000 a year.

The commissioners are not actuated in their course by a desire to subserve the interests of the State. They are working for the corporation, which is their lessee, and are making active war on the welfare of the people of Chicago. They are delaying the completion of a work on which Chicagoans are depending for pure drinking water and freedom from those diseases which impure water causes.

The Governor should read the riot act to his commissioners. He should order them to desist from blocking the progress of an improvement which will benefit directly two million people, in order to assist a private corporation to make more money. If they refuse to obey the Governor he should remove them and appoint men who are not totally devoid of humanity and regard for the public welfare.

Chicagoans must not be poisoned by impure water for months longer than is necessary in order that corporate profits may be swelled by unfaithful officials.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF KHARTUM.

For nearly a week past the English nation has been passing through a state of suspense not unlike that which prevailed in the United States a few months ago while news was being awaited of the result of Dewey's expedition against Manila. It has been known for some time that General Kitchener, at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, was gradually advancing upon Omdurman, the fortified stronghold of the Khalifa on the west bank of the Nile, and while there has been little, if any, doubt of the result there has been an intense anxiety to know that the expected victory had been won and at how great a cost.

Anticipations have been at last partially realized by the report of a battle with the dervish forces in front of Omdurman on Saturday last, resulting in the defeat of the latter and the occupation of their stronghold. This is presumed to have opened the way to Khartum, at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile, which has been the point the expedition was intended to reach. If so, the first step in the movement designed to avenge the murder of "Chinese" Gordon in January, 1885, has been accomplished. Since that event Khartum and all eastern Soudan have been sealed against the English and the condition of the latter practically unknown. In the meantime the Mahdi, who defeated General Gordon, had died, and he had been succeeded by the Khalifa, who is the present leader of the dervish forces that have been resisting the advance of the English up the Nile.

The strength of the dervish forces has been estimated variously from 35,000 to 100,000, while the force under General Kitchener amounted to 25,000—10,000 English and 15,000 Egyptian blacks. Although the latter is the most perfectly equipped force England has ever sent to Africa—provided as it was with the most efficient class of field artillery and small arms—it has had to meet an enemy strongly fortified in a position of his own choosing and inspired by the wildest fanaticism. It is hardly probable, therefore, that the victory can have been achieved without a considerable sacrifice of life, in spite of the advantage on the side of the English in arms and leadership.

With Khartum in its possession England will be in practical control of the Nile—a control which it is evidently the determination of the British government to retain at any cost. When some questions over territorial rights about Kordofan have been settled with France, as they are pretty sure to be finally, in favor of Great Britain, the latter will be in a position to carry forward its great scheme for a connection of the Mediterranean with the Cape of Good Hope by a transcontinental railway.

DARES NOT QUESTION THE FIGURES.

The stupid and sycophantic organ of Mr. Yerkes would do well to try to disprove THE TRIBUNE'S figures in relation to the death list in the army before undertaking to construe its publication into a reflection upon President McKinley or "the administration in general." This it does not attempt to do, but contents itself with general charges of falsehood, although nobody else, in official position or otherwise, has dared to controvert or attempted to disprove a single item or fact which THE TRIBUNE has published on this subject. The number of deaths from "heat in the City of New York on Friday" has no more to do with the deaths from disease which have occurred in the army at Santiago and in the instruction camps throughout the South since the war began than with the deaths from freezing and snowslides on the trails in the Yukon region last winter. The simple question was whether the reports of the death rate submitted by General Boynton and others were correct, and the figures presented by THE TRIBUNE have proved that they were not.

The fact is, those figures were a revelation not only to the general public but to people in high official positions in the army, apprising them of a condition of affairs of which they confessedly had no conception. It makes no difference whether the real facts had been intentionally suppressed or overlooked through carelessness or incompetence—they were the same and remain undisproved. THE TRIBUNE has conferred a benefit to the conscientious officers of the army by calling attention to them.

If they reflect on anybody, it is the head of the War department and his subordinates in the Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical departments, who have been guilty of incompetence or criminal negligence in the discharge of their duties, thereby contributing to the increase of the death list and then to the suppression of the facts. The I. O. makes a most pitiable display of its weakness by its attempt to distort this into an attack upon the administration. Every reader of ordinary intelligence knows that such a charge is as false as it is ridiculous, and that the grossest insult that can be offered to a high-minded and honorable administration is to suppress facts of public interest under the pretext that to make them public would work to its injury.

SENN ON MILITARY SURGEONS.

One of the many valuable features of Dr. Senn's article on military surgeons in the current Journal of the American Medical Association is the comparison he makes between the surgeons of the regular army and those of the volunteer regiments. Dr. Senn's position as Assistant Surgeon General and chief of the operating staff with the army in the field has given him wide experience and many opportunities for observation, and his conclusions have all the weight of authority. He finds that as a rule the National Guard surgeon has higher professional ability than his brother of the regular service, but, on the other hand, the regular army surgeon has the necessary military training which is the other's most conspicuous deficiency.

The National Guard surgeon is mustered in from active general practice, where he has been schooled in the midst of the relentless competition of modern civil life and where he has been forced to keep up his post-graduate study and be abreast of the latest discoveries in medical and surgical science. For this reason he is a better doctor than the regular army surgeon, who has had no wider practice than that of small army posts, and who has had no great incentive to keep him studying. After the army surgeon has attained the rank of Major he enters a safe and luxurious harbor where he can take his ease and let his subordinates do most of the hard work. As a result he is liable to become more or less fossilized and to fall behind the outside profession. On the other hand, he possesses an invaluable military knowledge for the performing of administrative duties, while the National Guard surgeon is liable to go into a war with a deplorable ignorance of how to do things on a battlefield or in a military camp. Dr. Senn rightly says that this part of the military surgeon's education should be more closely attended to in the future. If this is done and if the professional knowledge of the regular army surgeons can be kept up to date by more rigorous requirements there will be fewer deaths in camp, and none of the instances of wholesale sanitary incompetency that have marred the war just closed.

Another fault in the surgical corps pointed out by Dr. Senn is the frequent physical disability of surgeons under the stress of a campaign. A surgeon ought to be subjected to fully as rigorous a physical test as the private before he is allowed to enlist. Dr. Senn says that both at Chickamauga and in Cuba he saw instances of volunteer surgeons who ought to have been excluded from service because of physical inability to stand the strain. The illness of exhaustion of a single surgeon at some important crisis may cost scores of lives. Of all the commissioned officers the surgeon is the most important, for if he falls out his place cannot be filled at a moment's notice, as can those of officers of the line.

Happily Surgeon Senn is able to testify to the uniform bravery and devotion of the whole medical corps at Santiago. There were a few who showed physical weakness under the terrible strain of day and night work, but there was not one who showed any moral weakness or who shrank from facing the worst yellow-fever cases. This only rivets the blame more closely upon General Shafter, and Dr. Senn does not hesitate to clinch the conclusion in these unequivocal terms: "It was not the medical department, but the arrogance or stupidity of the commanding General of the invading army that is responsible for the outbreak of yellow fever during the Cuban campaign."

PROBABLY ex-Governor Altgeld did not realize that an attempt to "boycott" the peace jubilee would be so much of a give away as it has proved to be. Patriotic and outspoken Democrats who approved the war, and are proud of what it has accomplished, take no stock in narrow partisanship in dealing with such a question.

GERMANY has given in its adhesion to the Czar's disarmament proposition to the extent of agreeing to take part in the proposed conference. Norway and Sweden have done the same. It is now anticipated that the conference will follow closely upon the conclusion of the Spanish-American peace commission at Paris.

WHEN a public man reaches the blank-the-newspapers stage of his career he can travel the rest of his journey by the simple operation of the law of gravity.

EX-GOVERNOR ALTGELD may as well wrap himself up in his cocoon again. The peace jubilee will be pulled off as advertised.

IF Mr. Altgeld had put it in the form of a round robin it might have had more effect.

HOW DOES the disarmament idea strike Mr. Debs? Is he ready to advise his followers to sell their guns and buy cows?

THERE will be no trouble between Milos and Alger—until Miles comes home.

MURDER will out, and forgery occasionally will up.

THE Jamaica annexation movement was a flash in the pan. The Jamaicans are rum creeturs.

AN expert traveler can now make the circuit of the globe in fifty days, but he will have to put up with some discomfort. There is no getting around that.

WOULD it not be a graceful thing for the Chicago Holland society to make Queen Wilhelmina an honorary member? The circumstance that she is not a resident of Chicago is not her fault. She can't get away from the old country.

GENERAL STERNBERG probably will claim that he has been more Senned against than sinning.

THE Philadelphia Times is raising a fund by popular subscription to buy a magnificent sword for Admiral Schley. Judging from the way in which the contributions are rolling in it is one of the most popular subscriptions now on the road.

CHINA fervently hopes disarmament is not another name for dismemberment.

THE Dreyfus affair is only partially successful in diverting the public attention from the Alger affair.

JOHN BULL might consent to lay down his arms, but he will never part with his sea legs without making a vigorous kick.

THE London Saturday Review intimates that Americans are mean and sordid. If there is any American who has discontinued his subscription to the London Saturday Review without paying up what he owes he is bringing undeserved reproach on a whole nation.

PERSONALS.

The Rev. E. R. Fullerton, who has been appointed United States Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, is a Methodist missionary.

Professor Koch is prosecuting his study of malaria in the Milan hospitals, and intends to spend several months in Italy.

O. H. Arosin, President of the Fire board of St. Paul, resembles Lieutenant Hobson closely, and on a recent visit to the war vessels in New York he was congratulated by a number of young women.

Mrs. Kathleen Blake Watkins, who was married in Washington the other day to Dr. Theodore Coleman, is better known to newspaper readers as "Kit," the woman who reported the war for a Toronto paper.

General Bradley T. Johnson, in speaking of the cordiality with which Admiral Schley was received at the Navy department the other day, says: "Public opinion makes reputation, and Schley will receive his due."

Private J. F. Finley of the First California, who carried ammunition to the Tenth Pennsylvania during the battle at Malate, making several trips over a field swept by the Spanish fire, is half Spanish, and is 24 years old.

General Joe Wheeler has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before an Atlanta audience for the benefit of the Atlanta Relief association, whose good work for the sick and wounded has achieved widespread recognition.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The name leather has long since passed from the exclusive vocabulary pertaining to animal skins and hides in their prepared state. Recently, says the Zeugdrucker Zeitung, a German inventor has brought to public notice an improved kind of asbestos material and the method of its manufacture. The asbestos is at first divided into fine fibers of the greatest possible length, then immersed in an india rubber solution, the whole being then thoroughly intermixed until every fiber is coated with the solution; the solvent—for instance, petroleum benzine—is thereupon evaporated. By this treatment the asbestos fibers cohere perfectly, and the mass may then be pressed into any desired form, or may be rolled. The inventor calls the manufactured product asbestos leather, and it is said to resemble leather closely in its peculiarities and structure and in its industrial adaptation.

The use of crude refined petroleum by engineers is by some chemical experts condemned on the ground of there always being danger from corrosion in the use of such a substance, this being due to the refining which necessitates the use of sulphuric acid and the formation of what is called oil scale. This is owing to the fact that when oils are introduced they rise and float on the top of the water and pit and weaken the boiler, and the water, when impregnated with sediments and mud, boils and bubbles up through the oil scum on top, and, the water becoming vaporized, it liberates the particles of mud and scales contained, these falling back upon the layer of oil upon the top of the water. Such being the case, the layer of oil becomes after a while so impregnated with mineral substances that it sinks to the bottom of the boiler, forming an incrustation of oil scale, this being more injurious than a lime of magnesium scale.

Quite an industry is now carried on in the production of green gutta percha from the leaves of the caoutchouc tree, a product which is said to possess not only all the advantages of the article procured by incision into the stem but even to excel it in durability, thus promising to enter largely into use industrially and commercially in a hitherto unknown way. It is not only readily prepared, but is also cheap, and does not require the expensive purification which has hitherto increased the price of the substance some 15 to 25 per cent. It is highly plastic, strong, can be divided into the thinnest leaves, and receives the most delicate and, at the same time, most distinct impressions by molding and pressing. In addition to these advantages there is the important one of perfectly withstanding the action of water and the strongest acids, and even in a worn and broken-up condition is still worth one-fourth its cost of production.

FRANCE REAPS THE WHIRLWIND

France has written her own name in the book of doom, and unless she uses strong, prompt measures to erase it she must stand self-recorded before the world as a decadent nation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The bell which tolls for the funeral of Lieutenant Colonel Henry of the French army will toll at the same time the deathknell of French military honor.—New York Mail and Express.

It can readily be believed that Henry was forced to kill himself that his tongue might be silenced. But he told enough to shake forever the idolatrous faith of the French in their army leaders.—Buffalo Express.

Well may Esterhazy have exclaimed: "This is terrible!" on hearing the news of Henry's arrest and confession. It would be surprising if the sensational exit of the wretched Henry should not produce a grand shake-up in the French war office.—Philadelphia Record.

We spoke of the confession and suicide of Colonel Henry, the resignation of General Boisdeffre, and the almost or quite unavoidable reopening of the Dreyfus case, as a shock. Lighter shocks have sufficed to topple down more solidly-founded governments than the third French republic.—Hartford Courant.

The news from Paris of the suicide of Colonel Henry, a French officer of rank and importance, after confessing to the commission of forgery that condemned a brother officer, Captain Dreyfus, to life imprisonment under infamous charges and most depressing circumstances, is shocking to every sense of morality and disheartening to those who wish well of France, and they are many.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES.

Why Typhoid Fever Prevails in Our Camps — Wikoff Surrounded by Disease-Breeding Marshes.

To any one who may study the present aspect of public sentiment it is evident that the sick soldier is the debt of the nation. In his sufferings on the field from neglect of proper medical and surgical care and in his lamentable condition in home camps there centers a concern for his present and future welfare which is only equaled by the widespread indignation excited by the present situation.

From every part of the country where our brave men are quartered there are alarming reports of sickness and deaths from typhoid fever—so much so that the malady has become a veritable scourge, far outnumbering in its victims those from shot or shell, and daily swelling the mortality list to shameful proportions. All this in face of the fact that typhoid with proper sanitary precautions is one of the most preventable of all endemic diseases, and especially when healthful locations are selected and when the requisite sanitary regulations are properly enforced under military discipline.

It has long ago been settled by scientific authorities that the typhoid germ enters the system only through the digestive tract, in drinking water or milk or food, through the medium of food utensils which are directly or indirectly contaminated from uncleanliness, and defective drainage on the premises of fever cases. No cases of fever originate of themselves or independent of these conditions. Health boards understand this so well that it is considered a disgrace not to discover the origin of an epidemic and not to stamp it out at once. Instead of taking such a course the medical authorities of the army allowed matters to go on from bad to worse and occupied their time making senseless and absurd excuses for neglecting their obvious duty.

The culpable misjudgment in the selection of the various camp sites is only evident as the mischief is done. In the meantime hundreds of valuable lives have needlessly been sacrificed to the want of ordinary forethought of the truly responsible parties. The most striking instance of this was the selection of Camp Wikoff and the authoritative assurance of the Surgeon General of the army that the site would be a model of its kind and would be eminently adapted for its specific purpose. What have we learned by implicit reliance on such an opinion? It is now plainly to be seen that no worse location could have been chosen. Only after weeks of occupancy by sick men has it been considered necessary, in view of the threatened contamination of the water supply, to fill up the numerous marshy spots which have formed the dangerous media of sewage infection. The nature of the soil is also such as to add a special peril to the outlook and to call for absolute abandonment of this so styled model site.

This is certainly a striking object lesson in camp sanitation given the head of one of the most important departments of our army. If the Surgeon General is equally responsible for the selection of other camp sites and is equally accountable for their sanitary regulation he will be kept busy for a long time to come in making exonerating explanations before the public will be inclined to shift the blame on other shoulders. As it is at present no one of the camps is safe for the soldiers, sick or well. We can perhaps make the best of a bad job by abandoning all the camps and sending the men to their homes, where they are reasonably sure of proper care and treatment. In the meantime we must not lose sight of the necessity of making this matter of unhealthy camps one of the items in the pending inquiry into the outrageous scandal connected with the many needless neglects of our sick and wounded soldiers.—New York Herald.

Short Spellings.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has adopted the following short forms of spelling approved by the National Educational association, and made public in the following announcement:

National Educational Association, Secretary's Office, Winona, Minn., Aug. 1.—The Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A., at its meeting in Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 17, 1898, appointed a committee consisting of Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. Louis Soldan, Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis, Mo.; and T. M. Balliet, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass., to recommend a list of words with simplified spelling for use in the published proceedings of the department.

The report of the committee was duly made and the spelling so authorized was used in the published proceedings of the meeting of the department held in Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 23-24, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. E. A., held in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1898, the action of the Department of Superintendence was approved and the list of words with simplified spelling adopted for use in all publications of the N. E. A. as follows:

Program (programme); tho (though); altho (although); thoro (thorough); thorofare (thoroughfare); thru (through); thruout (throughout); catalog (catalogue); prolog (prologue); decalog (decalogue); demagog (demagogue); pedagog (pedagogue).

You are invited to extend notice of this action and to join in securing the general adoption of the suggested amendments.

IRWIN SHEPARD, Secretary.

Awakening of France.

There are indications that the French people are becoming repentant. They begin to realize the horrible injustice they have inflicted on an innocent man in the name of a "military honor" that does not exist, and they are ready to make reparation.

A new trial for Dreyfus is inevitable, but the first installment of justice need not wait for that. The cable should take to Cayenne, without an instant's delay, an order to cease the severities that are eating the life out of the prisoner of Devil's Island. Then Dreyfus can be carried back to France, under civilized conditions, to stand his second trial and face his accusers, if any still remain, in the open.

The whole truth will be known at last. France will never damn a man in the dark a second time because half a dozen high army officers declare "on their honor" that he is guilty.—N. Y. Journal.

The Man Behind the Tape.

We've praised the men behind the guns
In story and in verse;
The man behind the shovel, too,
Was voted not so worse.
We've praised the man behind the pans
That cooked the fighters' lunch;
And now what have we for the man
Behind the little bunch
Of tape,
Red tape?

We've sung about the man behind
The guns till we are hoarse;
The man behind the smokestack has
Been praised a bit, of course.
The man behind the rolling-pin
Has had his lyric hunch;
And now what have we for the man
Behind the little bunch
Of tape,
Red tape?

—Baltimore American.

How to Keep Camps Healthy.

From a sanitary point of view the camp—thanks to the municipal authorities of Jacksonville—leaves nothing to be desired. When the first regiments of the Seventh Army Corps reached there they began to dig trenches and pits for garbage, offal, etc., in accordance with the usual custom. The Mayor of the city promptly appeared and said: "Stop that! You can't open any trenches or pits in this camp." "Why not?" inquired the astonished officers who were directing the work. "Because it is in violation of the municipal ordinances. Put all your garbage and filth outside the camp limits, and we will take it away and burn it in our crematory. You will not be allowed to put it into pits or trenches, where it will rot and imperil the health of the city." The authorities of the army yielded to the municipal authorities, and the City of Jacksonville, at its own expense, has since been carting away and burning in a crematory all the refuse of the camp. Some time afterward the Commissary General received a shipment of several hundred barrels of potatoes which had been so long in transit that more than half of them rotted. The soldiers were engaged in picking out the sound tubers from those that were decayed when the Mayor again appeared, condemned the whole lot, and ordered that every barrel be taken away and destroyed.

As a result of the vigilance and firmness of the Jacksonville authorities, the atmosphere of the camp seemed to me to be everywhere as pure and wholesome as that of a wheat field or a forest. . . . The sick rate of the camp since its establishment has been less than 1 per cent, and this immunity from disease is due largely to the vigilant oversight and cooperation of the municipal authorities, who have done for the camp what every camp ought to do for itself.—George Kennan in the Outlook.

American Sympathy for Germany.

Mme. Adam, the French authoress, is not well pleased with the attitude of the American press toward France, which has sided with Spain, but she observes that French sympathy for Spain is far from being declared in the form in which the sympathy of the United States for Germany was declared in 1870-'71. She cites General Grant's congratulations on the German victories, and declares that Mr. Washburne, the American Minister in Paris, gave information to the Prussians. Mme. Adam is much disturbed at Mr. Chamberlain's advances to the United States and to Germany, and she sorrowfully asks, Who would have ever believed that Italy could ally herself not only with Germany but also with her hated enemy, Austria? She quotes a striking passage from a book of Count Beust's, published in 1872:

"Soon England will perceive that this Prussia . . . will sap the power of England in the world and will deliver her, with feet and hands tied, up to the implacable and furious hatred of America. . . . The whole of Europe will suddenly see the American eagle, after having snatched from Spain, in passing, the Queen of the Antilles, plunge into its affairs and lie heavy with an enormous weight on the monarchical destinies of old and small Europe."

But Mme. Adam comforts herself with the conviction that an alliance of England with Germany and America, or with one of them, is doomed to sterility as being an abnormal and hybrid union.

[Emperor William of Germany by his mean conduct towards this country and his sympathy for Spain shows that the American partiality for Germany in the war with France in 1870 was all wasted on Germany as far as the Emperor is concerned.]

Disarmament, Has Been Our Policy.

The disarmament suggested to the European States by the Russian Emperor has been practically the policy of this country from its foundation.

The army of the revolution soon returned to civil pursuits. The Mexican war left us with a small army. For many years its total was 10,000 only. Immediately upon the close of the civil war the great armies of both North and South returned to peaceful industry. The present war is not concluded, but already the volunteer regiments making up more than two-thirds of our service are being mustered out of the military service and are becoming peaceful citizens. Only the regulars will remain, a force insufficient even for the duties of military police which will be imposed on it.

In the sense of the Russian Emperor's manifesto disarmament has been our standing policy; only when the emergency arises for an army do we rush ahead to create it, as, for instance, in this war with Spain. Even the increase of the army up to a force of 100,000 men, made requisite by our extended possessions because of this war, will still leave us practically unarmed in the sense in which Emperor Nicholas speaks of disarmament.

It is an expensive policy, as we have found by experience. The cost of supplying the deficiency when war comes is tremendous, and waste of life is inevitable.—New York Sun.

New York Neglects Its School Children.

The old scandal of the schools grows worse instead of better as the years go on. In the early '90s about 10,000 children were turned away each year for lack of schoolroom. Last year the number of the excluded rose to 18,000. This year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—the former city—it is estimated that an army of 30,000 children will be shut out.

The bond "holdup" is in part responsible of course, but not altogether. Without that we should still have had a repetition of the old scandal, because we have the old official incapacity and because there is "politics" in the tax rate.

The percentage of increase in school population is perfectly well known. So is the extent of the present deficiency in school accommodations. Any grammar school boy can add these two together and learn with precision how many new schools we ought to provide.

But we never provide them. We do not even keep pace with the increase, to say nothing of the existing deficiency, and so that deficiency grows greater every year.

It is not only a disgrace to the city—it is a menace.—N. Y. World.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

The man who wants the earth probably never stopped to think what the taxes would be.—Puck.

"I understand that you married a woman with a mind." "Yes, she has. Also, she doesn't."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Inducement.—"Wouldn't you like to live your life over again?" "And owe twice as much as I do now? Well, I guess not."—Truth.

"Does your husband cut your grass?" "Yes, whenever Mr. Smith comes over and begins to tell what ought to be done with the Philippines."—Detroit Free Press.

"What do you think of Dabbler's new play, 'Avenging the Maine'?" "It might accomplish its purpose if the Spaniards could be forced to go see it."—Philadelphia North American.

"When your wife was a young girl she used to paint still-life pictures prettily. Has she improved in her accomplishments since?" "Indeed, she has! She can now cook all the things she used to paint."—Fliegende Blätter.

Mr. Wise—"Johnny, can you tell me why the little hand on my

ZOLA TO VISIT NEW YORK.

French Novelist and Friend of Dreyfus Plans a Lecturing Tour.

FARES WELL IN HAVANA.

Army Officer Declares He Was Treated More Civilly than in Paris.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Sept. 4.

Emile Zola is to come here next month. He will deliver lectures on art, on literature, and on the prisoner at Devil's Island. He is to tell why he writes novels in the style that he calls naturalistic, and the reason of his enmity to the romantic. He is to describe the phases of his conviction that Alfred Dreyfus was innocent of the crime that made of him a Pariah.

Emil Zola to Visit New York.

All the communications that are exchanged with him pass through the hands of his faithful publisher, Eugene Fasquelle. To Fasquelle, therefore, Paul Meyer went today, sailing on the French steamer La Touraine. He is a member of the firm of booksellers and publishers, Meyer Bros. & Co., and was, in Paris, a young friend of the old author.

Since the condemnation of Dreyfus, Meyer has written to Zola long letters describing to him the public sentiment here about the sentence. To do this Mr. Meyer interviewed persons whose judgment was worthy of note and reported what he was told. Zola's interest in Meyer's reports was intense.

Now the young man has gone abroad in the assurance of returning here with Emile Zola in person, prepared to reply to all the questions that literary New York would ask of him.

A big stalwart young fellow, with face bronsed by the Southern sun and wearing the khaki uniform of a Captain of volunteers, was Captain Stewart M. Brice, who arrived from Havana this morning on the Ward line steamship Philadelphia.

First Officer to Visit Havana.

Captain Brice is on a thirty days' sick leave, though he is now in a fine state of recuperation. He stands the loss of twenty-five pounds of flesh well indeed, and will be ready to resume his place on General Shafter's staff at Montauk when his furlough expires.

"I was the first army officer in Havana after the signing of the protocol," he said, "and I was courteously treated everywhere. I walked about the streets in my uniform and I heard neither taunts, insults, nor offensive criticism. In fact, I was obliged to listen to a good deal more insulting comment in a visit to Paris last spring.

"Havana is quiet and orderly. Business is resuming, though it is quiet just now. The people suffered some deprivations as a result of the blockade, but after the blockade was called off the stores opened immediately with large stocks of goods which had been stored away in anticipation of great hardships."

Manager Maurice Grau arrived from Europe on La Champagne today. His early return is caused by the desire to complete some of the arrangements for the approaching season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Grau Imports a London Innovation.

One of the things which require attention is the scheme to repeat here the representation in complete and unabridged form of the Nibelungen Cycle. This was the success of the recent London season. The performances begin at 4 o'clock. There is an intermission of an hour and a half for dinner, and the final curtain falls at 11 o'clock. Mr. Grau was not certain that this scheme would be acceptable here, but is inclined to make the experiment. This he said today when interviewed on the subject of the season.

One of the features of these London performances à la Bairreuth, was the arrangement of the "Cycle" dinner served at the Savoy and Cecil Hotels. The menus were, so to speak, epitomized, and the service was accelerated.

Sembrich is to be heard in the "Barber of Seville," in "Don Pasquale," and in "The Daughter of the Regiment." "Le Prophète" is to be revived, with Jean de Reszke and Marie Brema in the cast. Eames, Melba, and Calvé will all sing their familiar rôles. Schumann Heink is expected to make a hit. As to Schalk, who is to conduct the Wagnerian performances, Mr. Grau is confident that he will be liked. He would have preferred to engage Felix Mottl or Dr. Muck, but their obligations were such that they were not at liberty to accept his offers.

The season is to begin on Nov. 28, it is to last seventeen weeks, and will comprise fifty-one evening performances and seventeen matinées.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., will in all probability be the successor of Dr. John Hall as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. He will occupy the pulpit there next Sunday. His selection is indirectly the outcome of the trouble in the church which culminated some months ago in the resignation of Dr. Hall. The congregation refused to accept the resignation of their venerable pastor and this caused many of the prominent members to withdraw.

Dr. Hoge May Succeed Dr. John Hall.

Dr. Hall was induced to withdraw his resignation. He did this with the understanding that he should have an assistant to help him in his duties as pastor.

The congregation gave Dr. Hall, who has become feeble of late, a long vacation, and he is now in England resting. While he has improved, it is said he more and more feels his inability to carry on alone his work as pastor of the largest and wealthiest congregation of Presbyterians in this city. He wishes to retire from the work or at least to have an assistant immediately.

Theatrically speaking, nothing but a continuance of 90° in the shade can prevent this from being a mighty interesting week. It has been proved, however, that the heat as a concomitant to such joys as "The Runaway Girl" at Daly's, "Yankee Doodle Dandy" at the Casino, "The Old Homestead" at the Academy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" at the Lyceum, Stuart Robson in "The Meddler" at Wallack's, and "Devil's Island" at the Fourteenth Street Theater has no terrors for the amusement-eager multitude.

Plays and Players of a Week.

Since the Paris revelations of general disgracefulness in the French army and the records of one of Captain Dreyfus' chief accusers the melodrama built around that unfortunate man, already a success on its opening night, has been magnified into an event. Hoyt's new piece at the Garrick appears to have had a more auspicious beginning than its immediate predecessor. The author of "A Night and a Day" has seasoned his dish with his customary prodigality, but with more discretion and subtlety than distinguished previous courses from his cuisine.

Sousa is not the author of the book of his new opera, "The Charlatan," which De Wolf Hopper and his company will produce for the first time next Thursday night at the Knickerbocker. Sousa is convinced that the public is not disposed to have him take the bread out of the mouths of poets, Sousa has engaged a professional librettist—Charles Klein—to furnish Mr. Hopper with something to say between songs. Bokhara, in southern Russia, is the scene of "The Charlatan." Mr. Hopper will appear as Demidoff, the titular character, and the special task that is demanded of him is to transform his own daughter into a Princess so that a court matrimonial ukase may be conveniently obeyed.

Charles Coghlan, on Saturday night, will reopen the Fifth Avenue Theater. Mr. Coghlan will be seen in "The Royal Box," his own adaptation of the old play, built around an alleged incident in the life of Edmund Kean. There will be some changes from last season's cast. Katherine Grey will be Celia Pryse, the stage struck girl, in place of Mr. Coglan's daughter.

Robert Ganthony's comedy, "A Brace of Partridges," will be given by Charles Frohman's Strand company at Hoyt's Theater on Wednesday night. These Partridges are not birds, unless according to Bowery terminology. They are cousins who resemble each other so closely that their sweethearts can't tell one from the other. As the cousins are strangers, the result is a modern English comedy of errors, with high society trimmings. A poverty-stricken Lord and an African heiress are mixed up in it.

With new and considerable stalls, freshly tinted walls, and new hangings, the Manhattan Theater was opened Saturday night for its second season under the direction of Brady & Ziegfeld. The innovations in front of the curtain were appreciated; what happened behind the foothights is another story.

"The Turtle" Proves a Stupid Farce.

It was 8:40 when the curtain went up, and it was just about 10 o'clock when "The Turtle" began to manifest any life. "The Turtle" is a French farce, written by Leon Gandillot, and adapted for metropolitan usage by Joseph W. Herbert. "The Turtle," which is said to have had a tremendous vogue abroad, may be in the original an extremely funny production. As presented at the Manhattan it is simply stupid and vulgar. A certain New York manager was once arrested by the police because he allowed a pretty and attractive pantomimist to undress upon his stage. A higher court declared that he was offending public morals, and the manager was fined. The same conditions exist in "The Turtle" in the eyes of many, and they are the only excuse for the piece.

Miss Sadie Martinot, an artist to her finger tips, by her skill and finesse bridges over a situation that in other hands would be indelicate. But the game is not worth the candle. The audience is mildly shocked, and then is reduced to apathy through the stupidity which follows.

Down in the heart of Wall street two of the greatest trusts of the century are locking horns. Henry O. Havemeyer, the aggressive head of the sugar trust, and John Arbuckle, the controller-in-chief of the coffee-roasting monopoly, are the contestants. In John Arbuckle's declaration of war two years ago upon his former allies, the Havemeyers, the destruction of profits and the end of the coffee trade as a money-making investment began, and as Arbuckle carried the war into sugar, the Havemeyers invaded coffee.

Cost of the Coffee-Sugar War.

The fight has cost both companies dearly. The following table is said to be a good estimate of the losses the struggle has cost each:

Sugar trust—Sale of real estate, $5,488,000; purchase of Woolson spice mills, $600,000; erection of coffee plant in Brooklyn, $1,000,000; loss in sales, 1896-'98, about $1,400,000. Total, $8,488,000.

Arbuckle combination—Purchase of sixty-one shares Woolson spice mills, $180,000; cost of new sugar plant, $640,000; loss in coffee sales (two years), $4,000,000. Total, $4,820,000.

Miss Margaret Astor Chanler is ill at Ponce, in Porto Rico. The assiduous labor that her hospital for soldiers exacts proved too much for her strength. She founded the hospital and she is a nurse of the Red Cross in it. Only one person, a gentlewoman like herself, aids her. Miss Margaret Astor Chanler must remain at her post, even if her illness be grave.

Miss Chanler, Ill, Will Not Leave Ponce.

Her friends, who are not in Ponce, urge her to leave her patients for a month or a week. She needs rest and a change of air, they say. But Miss Chanler remains. She has an income of $30,000 a year. The gray stone mansion at 317 West Seventy-fourth street, that every one admires, is hers. She has an ancestral country seat at Rokeby, near Barrytown, N. Y. The Brevoorts, Winthrops, Rutherfords, Stuyvesants, Livingstons are her relatives, and yet she went to the front to nurse the sick.

Her aid is Miss Anna Bouligny of New Orleans, who is a descendant of the celebrated French-Canadian General who could boast of having defeated General Washington in a skirmish.

Charged with Murder.

Charles Railey, colored, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having killed a man in Memphis, Tenn., on Feb. 2 last. He is locked up at Central Station.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 4.—Canadian Pacific railway earnings for the week ending Aug. 31 were $718,000; same period last year, $684,000; increase, $34,000.

All wideawake grocers who cater to the best class of trade sell "T. & T. Coffee." Those who have tried it will use no other.

BLANCO IS RESENTFUL.

Continues to Show His Intense Bitterness Toward This Country.

ABANDONS HIS OFFICE.

General Gomez Reported to Be Talking Against Annexation.

ABUSES IN THE ISLAND.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, Aug. 27.—Ramon Blanco, the last of the Spanish Captain Generals in Cuba, paid a remarkable tribute to the influence of the American press before he retired to his country palace on Tuesday, there to await his official recall.

"The New York newspapers," he said with fine scorn, "brought on the war between Spain and the United States, and I shall never pardon them. No, not the newspapers—they are to blame."

Blanco will remain in Cuba until the commission concludes its work. He will not leave the island until all the troops have gone. When he went to his country seat on Tuesday he left General Castiliano to run the government. Before going Blanco packed and shipped to Spain his household effects. He will receive the American commission, but prefers to be away during its sessions.

Shows His Resentment.

In nearly all of his actions he shows his resentment toward the American government. He assumes a surprising indifference to the critical condition of affairs, and all the orders issued for the preservation of peace and the reception of the American commissioners have been arranged by General Castiliano and Civil Governor De Castro.

An inquiry as to his opinion of the result of the withdrawal of Spanish rule in Cuba elicited the vague reply that no one could tell. He raised his hand to stop another question, and said: "The American government can discern that only by experience. It is not probable American methods and Spanish methods will be alike. Hence, no comparison would be justified."

Quite as adroitly Captain General Blanco evaded the question: "Do you think the Cubans capable of governing themselves?"

Two or three correspondents of American newspapers who were permitted to land from ships in the harbor, where they were detained from two days to a week, have been expelled for breaking their promise not to send information by way of Key West. Ample protection is afforded Americans. Cubans who have been serving with Gomez and Cardenas are coming into town quietly, and by common consent are holding in check their enthusiasm over the anticipated deportation of the Spanish troops.

The Cubans under Cardenas, numbering 1,400, are encamped near Marinel. They opened a new hospital there today. Reports from Marinel say that Gomez is not far from Matanzas with a small force, and that he is coming to Havana. He is expected by Monday, and will probably meet the members of the American commission. There will be no demonstration in his honor.

Gomez Opposes Annexation.

Gomez is said to resent the theory that the Americans intend to annex the island or establish any more than a temporary protectorate. He has advised his leading assistants to oppose annexation, which is favored by the Spanish, who are apparently inspired in the matter by orders from Madrid.

The Spaniards and the Cubans do not love one another any more than they did a month ago, but both stand in awe of the United States and it is not probable that there will be any trouble over the plans of our government for the future of Cuba until the Spanish troops are out of the way, at least, and the American commissioners are in Havana.

In the meantime, wild stories that lack substantiation come from Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, and Matanzas Provinces of the burning of sugar plantations and the intimidation and abuse of Spanish subjects by the insurgents. These stories are of Spanish origin.

The Cuban view of the situation is diametrically opposite. The Spanish, the Cubans say, are intimidating the families of insurgents and the reconcentrados.

No preparations have been made for the American commission. The commissioners themselves have engaged rooms at the Hotel Inglaterre. They are expected on Wednesday next.

DIE OF HEAT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Five Fatalities Recorded as a Result of the Hot Term—Cooler Weather in Sight.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—There were five deaths from the heat today in this city and about twenty-five prostrations. The dead are:

EGAN, PATRICK, aged 45.
HESSIAN, MICHAEL, aged 38.
LYNN, JAMES, aged 50.
MARRIOLT, JOHN W., aged 38.
MOSES, JOHN, aged 50.

Today for the first time since the present hot spell did the thermometer show any signs of falling. For the last three days it has hovered between 98° and 95°, but the maximum reached today was 91°. The wind reached a velocity of about twenty-two miles and aided much in alleviating the suffering from the heat. Tonight there are indications of local showers, with a probability of cooler weather tomorrow.

DEATH TO SUSPECTED NATIVES.

Governor of the Vizcayas Arrests and Shoots Filipinos Whose Loyalty Is Questioned.

Manila, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Iloilo General Rios, Governor of the Vizcayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila.

The obstructions on the railway from Manila to Caloocan have been removed, and the first train left yesterday. It is expected that traffic will be resumed to the Dagupan terminus tomorrow.

The steamers Ohio and Valencia sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

SECOND IS LEFT BY ITSELF.

Chicago Regiment the Only One of the Brigade to Be Retained in the Corps.

[BY JAMES P. SHERWIN, ADJUTANT SECOND ILLINOIS.]

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The boys of the Second have learned today that the other two regiments of this brigade, the First North Carolina and Second New Jersey, are to go home, and while several are homesick, the majority accept the situation, and seem to feel a pride in the fact that this regiment is wanted as a part of the Seventh Army Corps.

Corporal August H. Kloehr, Company C, has been granted a furlough for ten days. Private Charles K. Smith, Company D, left for his home in Chicago tonight, having a furlough for fifteen days.

Corporal Herbert Parker and Private Fredrick Hess of Company G. Fourth Virginia, and Private John D. Rutzen, Company B, First Wisconsin, died today of typhoid fever.

The sick of the Second Illinois are doing well generally, and the number is not materially increasing.

CYCLISTS GO ON AN EXCURSION.

First Annual Trip of Associated Clubs of Chicago to Milwaukee Enjoyed by a Large Crowd.

The first annual excursion of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Chicago to Milwaukee was taken last night on the whaleback, the start being made from the Rush street dock at 10 p. m. It was expected the boat would reach Chicago on its return at sunrise.

The big steamer was crowded with cyclists, the majority taking their wheels with them to enjoy a moonlight spin during the two hours' stay at Milwaukee. A program of vaudeville specialties, a cake walk, and dancing afforded entertainment on the boat.

Arrangements were in charge of a committee composed of H. M. Musselwhite, W. D. Jarowski, and E. S. Caywood.

CONCERT BY POLISH SINGERS.

National Convention of the United Singing Societies to Begin in This City Today.

Delegates to the biennial convention of the United Polish Singing Societies of America gave a musical entertainment last evening in Walsh's Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Noble street. Over 350 singers participated in the entertainment and ten societies were represented. The President of the organization is C. Duszwaki and the secretary is J. M. Mowicki. The convention will meet at the Polish National Alliance Hall, 102 West Division street, today and continue for three days. Members from various Polish societies all over the country will be in attendance.

Switzerland's Commercial Museum.

Switzerland has a commercial museum.

CALL CICERO MEN COWARDS.

Suburban Pastors Blame Officials for Allowing Gambling at Hawthorne.

SAYS HE COULD STOP IT.

The Rev. H. W. Stough Declares President Emerson Is Not in Earnest.

PEOPLE ARE URGED TO ACT.

In dealing with the matter of poolselling at the Hawthorne track and the failure of the Town board to put a stop to it, various Cicero preachers yesterday delivered sermons with such titles as "The Crime of Cicero" and "Moral Cowards."

Four pastors referred to the apathy of the board and three devoted entire sermons to the question. The evils of gambling were portrayed and the Town board was scathingly rebuked for failing to enforce the law upon the racetrack men.

"The Crime of Cicero" was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. H. W. Stough, pastor of the Forest Avenue Congregational Church of Oak Park. The Rev. J. Bartlett of the Austin Baptist Church, President of the Austin Church federation, the Rev. J. W. Conley of the Oak Park Baptist Church, and the Rev. C. S. Hoyt of the Oak Park Presbyterian Church were the other pastors who denounced racetrack gambling and criticised those who permitted it.

Accuses Board of Negligence.

The Rev. Mr. Stough, who led the delegation of Oak Park pastors who protested to the Town board on Saturday night, during his sermon said:

"I charge the board, if really in earnest, with negligence in permitting the violation of the law to continue through the racing period. Hawthorne defies society, law, and decency, and as long as the trustees permit Hawthorne to run they are a party to this indecency.

"President Emerson lacks moral courage, and is frightened by Corrigan's threats. He is not in earnest, as he should be. The right kind of a President could close up the track in twenty-four hours. His attitude seems to be to let the thing go by default until the racing season is over.

"I advise three things. One is give the board time to act. The second is, if the board fails to act in proper time the citizens in a body must make a demand on them to act. If this has no effect, I advise that the citizens take the matter in their own hands and stop the gambling at any rate, even if an appeal must be made to the Governor of the State."

Says People Could Stop It.

The Rev. J. Bartlett preached on "Moral Cowards" and spoke of the Town board and the Town of Cicero as flagrant examples. He said he believed the Town board was sincere; that he had to believe it and that it was impossible for its members to stop gambling, but that if 98 per cent of the people of Cicero really wanted gambling to be stopped it would be stopped summarily.

"If the board can't stop it," he said, "then it is time for a meeting of the citizens to see that the law is enforced."

The Rev. Mr. Conley said:

"I don't believe the board is sincere, but there is one thing certain, gambling must stop. If the board refuses to act, the matter must be taken into the hands of the citizens. I don't believe in those high estimates of what it would cost to fight the gamblers. I think the town officials are on too friendly terms with the racetrack people."

The Rev. C. S. Hoyt, who is Moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, referred to the gambling question incidentally in his evening sermon, demanding to know why the Town board refused to suppress gambling.

Track Men Promise More Betting.

The Hawthorne track management announces that racing will be resumed today, to continue two weeks, and that the same form of bookmaking and betting on the races will prevail as that seen at the meeting a fortnight ago. The opinion was expressed last night that from fifteen to twenty bookmakers would be in attendance throughout the meeting.

$6.00. Cincinnati. G. A. R.

The Monon route and C., H. and D. railway will sell tickets to Cincinnati and return Sept. 3, 4, 5 and 6, on account of G. A. R. encampment, good to return Sept. 5 to 13, and by extension to Oct. 2, for $6. Four trains daily. Station at the encampment. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn Station.

Our House Is Your Castle.

Make it a palace of delight—a source of pride and pleasure. It is as easy and it costs no more to have a tastefully furnished home if you know what to get and where to get it, than a home which through lack of this knowledge is a veritable chamber of horrors. A few pieces wisely selected and properly placed will give that intangible tone and charm that one feels at once upon entering a really well furnished house. A pair of portieres, a couch cover, a chair or two, a table, and the thing is done. A consultation with us and a personally conducted inspection of our magnificent exhibits will throw some light on this serious and vexing question. In spite of the superiority of our production we sell medium and fine furniture at a lower price than any house in Chicago. You buy from the maker,

Colonial Sofas from	$12.00 to $200.00
Colonial Birch Dressers from	8.90 to 150.00
Colonial Rockers from	3.75 to 20.00
Colonial Chairs from	2.25 to 150.00
Colonial Desks from	4.75 to 175.00

Oldest Furniture House in Chicago under one management.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS,

Store 148 to 154 Wabash Ave. Factory 44 to 50 N. Elizabeth St.

EXPLOSION CAUSES A FIRE.

Harry Shirley, Engineer of the Agar & Marshall Packing Company, Hurt by a Bursting Cylinder.

Harry Shirley, engineer of the Agar & Marshall Packing company, 216 Division street, tried to clean a cylinder containing ammonia and some congealed oil yesterday, when the stuff exploded, setting fire to the three-story building and severely burning Shirley.

Fire Chief Swenie, who happened to be close by when the explosion occurred, turned in a second alarm and assisted in putting out the fire. Shirley was sent to his home, 150 Clybourn avenue. The first and second floors of the building were damaged to the extent of $2,000.

Thomas Mangin, a fireman of Muskegon, Mich., went to the fire to see how Chicago firemen work. He heard the frightened meows of a cat on the packing-house roof, and, although he wore his best suit of clothes, he climbed a ladder through a deluge of muddy water, caught the cat under his coat, and brought it to the ground.

CULVER'S MEN ORDERED HOME.

Fifth Illinois Leaves Lexington Today to Be Mustered Out at Springfield.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Colonel Culver has received orders to report to Springfield with the Fifth Illinois, and will break camp tomorrow morning. The train, which will leave here over the Queen and Crescent road, will start about noon, the men marching from the camp to the depot, about two miles' distance. The regiment has turned over to the Fourth Kentucky its wagons and mule teams, and takes with it no surplus baggage, having turned over to the ordnance officer here the belts, cartridges, etc.

The men are thoroughly sick of camp life, so full of expectation and disappointment as theirs has been, and are glad to return home. The sick, some twenty-eight in number, will be left in the hospital here.

There were no sick from the Fifth Illinois sent to division hospital today, but the Twelfth Minnesota and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana had their usual contributions for the ambulance corps. The Twelfth Minnesota has now a total of 164 men in the hospital.

BRYAN WANTS TO COME HOME.

Nebraska's Silver Colonel Ready to Reenter Politics Unless His Regiment Can Go to Cuba.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Governor Holcomb today wired the War department with reference to having something done for the Third Nebraska Regiment, better known as the Silver Battalion. There is much alarm in the State over the condition of Colonel Bryan's regiment. There has been in three weeks an increase in the sick list from forty-four to 140. There have been three deaths and altogether the members of the families represented by the Third are much alarmed.

Governor Holcomb asks the Secretary of War to give all the Third recruits who desire to come home an honorable discharge, since there can be nothing more to do but garrison duty.

Colonel Bryan, too, wants to get back and take part in the fall campaign. He wires that he does not want to resign if his regiment can be mustered out at once, but otherwise he will resign, as there is no further need of his presence in the army.

Elephant's Many Muscles.

The elephant has 40,000 muscles in his trunk alone, while a man has only 577 in his entire body.

"MANGO MIKE," MASCOT OF COMPANY C, FIRST ILLINOIS.

(From a photograph taken for "The Tribune" by J. G. Hemment, 110 Fifth avenue, New York.)

The boys of C Company are proud of their bulldog mascot, and in their travels have taken good care not to lose him. The men in the group to the right in the picture are clustered about a hogshead of coffee.

A Blessing

comes to us in disguise in

Londonderry

Lithia Water;

For the lithia which it contains, besides imparting to it a delicious flavor, is valuable as a promoter of good health.

ECZEMA FOR YEARS CURED

TWO REMARKABLE CASES.

I have been an intense sufferer from Eczema for five years. I tried medicines, four doctors, one a specialist in skin diseases, with no improvement, and setting me almost frantic with dreadful itching. After using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and one box of CUTICURA SALVE, *I was completely cured.*

GEO. A. LOWE, 907 Market St., Phil., Pa.

I had Eczema for seven years, and my scalp was in a bad state. Three inches of my back was covered with a dry scab. The itching was so bad I thought it would drive me mad. I tried all remedies, but could not get cured. I used five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, five cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and five boxes of CUTICURA SALVE, and *I was completely cured.*

C. LONG, 325 Wilton Ave., Toronto, Can.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Eczema, mailed free.

A soap that destroys the softness of woolen will destroy the softness of the skin. Be sure of that. No matter how much a soap costs, if it shrinks wool it isn't fit for the toilet. The best soap for all uses is the soap that won't shrink wool.

MY MAMA USED I WISH MINE HAD

WOOL SOAP

IT SWIMS.

"Wool Soap is an excellent article and every woman will be benefited by using it."—HELEN M. GARDNER, Treas. Nat'l W. C. T. U.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented."

J. A. SMITH,
2020 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 310

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Your Opportunity

John H. Woodbury's Chief Surgeon In Chicago This Week

Consultation Free

State and Monroe Sts.

Read The Tribune for Reliable Sporting News.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR **RUPTURE**

is guaranteed by him to be the surest, safest, and most permanent. A genuine $100 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Est. over 20 yrs. Send for Free book. ADDRESS COMMON SENSE TRUSS CO., 53 State St.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"Yon Yonson."
Adelphi—"Forgiven."
Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Clark Street Museum—Curios and vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Ragged Earl."
Dearborn—Vaudeville and drama.
Gaiety—Irwin Brothers' Burlesquers.
Great Northern Theater—Continuous vaudeville.
Haymarket—Continuous vaudeville.
Hopkins'—Vaudeville and drama.
Masonic Temple Roof Theater—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"Sweet Inniscarra."
Powers'—"The Conquerers."
Olympic—Continuous vaudeville.
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

The Ragged Earl.

A comedy drama in three acts, by Ernest Lacy and Joseph Humphreys. Produced at the Columbia Theater.

THE CAST.

Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare..Andrew Mack
Patrick O'Kellar, an old schoolmaster..Thad Shine
Larry Donovan, one of the Earl's retainers....
.....James Vincent
Maurice O'Brian, a tenant .....Thomas Jackson
Father Barry, a priest.....John C. Fenton
Sir Henry Hardcastle, Kathleen's stepbrother.
.....Charles Canfield
Ralph Forester, one of his retainers..Edwin Brandt
James, Sir Henry's footman.....Thomas Mackey
Lord Wildbrook, an old English roue.....
.....B. T. Ringgold
A process-server.....J. T. Thomas
Keegan.....Barney Williams
Mrs. Fitzmaurice, Sir Henry's mother.....
.....Minnie Monk
Kathleen Fitzmaurice, her stepdaughter.....
.....Josephine Lovett
Una Fitzmaurice (Kathleen disguised as Edward at the castle).....Georgia Florence Olp
Sarah McHugh.....Annie Ward Tiffany

Mr. Andrew Mack and the men who wrote his new play for him hit upon what might be called a new idea, if indeed any idea of the modern playmaker may be so denominated. Every one knows the romantic costume drama of the eighteenth century. And every one knows the Irish comedy, with the rollicking, humorous hero, who trolls out sentimental ballads on every possible occasion. But until Mr. Mack produced "The Ragged Earl" last night few knew anything of a kind of play which should combine the qualities of these two. Now we have a kind of mixture of "The Shaughran" and "The Prisoner of Zenda," an Irish play, in which there is no grasping landlord, and a romantic play, in which the hero actually descends to the informality of having a brogue and leaves off some of the more usual and godlike attributes of the romantic hero.

"The Ragged Earl" is not so ambitious an attempt that it needs the searching criticism that one bestows on plays which claim to represent the last work of modern art. If Pinero wrote it, or even Henry Arthur Jones, it would probably be condemned. As it is, it provides on the whole a pleasing means for the display of Mr. Mack's considerable personal charm, his pleasing voice, and his serviceable methods in acting.

The play is laid in Ireland, at the end of the eighteenth century. The "Ragged Earl" of Kildare is a careless, good-hearted, adventurous Irish aristocrat, who has squandered most of his estates, and whose clothes, in consequence, gain him his nickname. In some adventure of his he befriends a young lad and his sister, who is a mere child, and takes them to his own castle of Kildare. The lad, who calls himself Edward, is in reality Kathleen Fitzmaurice, the stepsister of Sir Henry Hardcastle, and has run away from home with her sister Una, to escape being forced into a marriage with Lord Wildbrook, an aged roué. The "Ragged Earl" has been induced to believe that he ought to pay his addresses to a rich heiress in Dublin, and in a half-hearted way he consents, thinking he must retrieve his fortune some way. This comes to Kathleen's ears, and in a fit of petulant jealousy, for a boy, she has learned to love her protector, she returns home, to give her consent to the marriage with Lord Wildbrook.

This is the situation at the beginning of the second act, where the real business of the play begins. High words between Kathleen and her stepmother and brother prepare one to sympathize with any attempt to rescue the heroine. The brother has, of course, lost his money by gambling, and needs money, which Lord Wildbrook will give him. The Earl of Kildare arrives, seeking for "Edward," the boy he had protected. The Hardcastles refuse his request and he retires for the moment. Then Miss Annie Ward Tiffany in the rôle of an old servant enters and beards the assembled lions. Then Kildare is heard singing outside the window, and, entering, finds Kathleen alone. The discovery that she is not Edward but Kathleen and that he loves her makes a remarkably pretty scene, which Miss Lovett and Mr. Mack acted sweetly and effectively. Then Mr. Mack at the crucial moment, remembering that he is a singing comedian, bursts into a pretty but ludicrously inopportune song. Then the excitement goes on. The Ragged Earl escapes once disguised as Sarah, then returns, frightens Wildbrook, and then kidnaps him.

Finally in a turmoil of excitement, when the audience forgets the details of the plot almost as easily as the minor actors did their lines last night, Mr. Mack is found fighting with any number of opponents, losing a sword, snatching one from a figure in armor (this is the scene Mr. Lackaye wants to himself), and finally defending Kathleen away and escaping himself. The finish of act II., if somewhat confusing, is extraordinarily lively.

The third act reveals the pursuit of the fugitives, the capture of the hero in a ruined abbey, and his rescue at a critical moment by Sarah and a loyal peasantry. The cruel stepmother relents and Kathleen is rewarded with Mr. Mack's hand.

On the whole she is to be envied, for Mr. Mack is unaffected and rather winning. He is evidently ambitious and means to get good plays and play them well. His company on the whole is good. Miss Annie Ward Tiffany is a tried favorite in Irish roles. Miss Lovett is somewhat doll-like in appearance, yet she is pretty, and when too much is not demanded acts fairly well. Little Miss Olp, who played Una, is not so foolishly pretty as some stepchildren, and she is ashy pretty as some stepchildren, and she acts with real sympathy and intelligence. Among the minor rôles Mr. Ringgold as Wildbrook is to be especially noticed.

DLCOTT IN "SWEET INNISCARRA"

New Irish Play by Augustus Pitou Produced at McVicker's Theater.

THE CAST:

Gerald O'Carroll, alias Gerald Otway, the Unknown.....Chauncey Olcott
Lawrence Eyre, a Dublin attorney..Robert Elliott
Squire O'Donoghue.....Daniel Gilfether
Captain Robert O'Donoghue.....Richard Maichien
Squire John Creedon.....Paul Creedon
Pat Quinn, a fiddler.....Luke Martin
Michael, landlord of the Shamrock Inn.....
.....W. L. Branscombe
Dennis Roach, hostler at the inn.....J. C. Hickey
Gerald Otway, the schoolmaster.....J. Burns
Boatswain of H. M. S. Dolphin..Edward Richards
Pat Quinn's twin.....Imogene Washburne
Mike Quinn's twin.....Mabel Valliaferro
Hogan.....Charles Carter
First Sailor.....Frank Bonn
Second Sailor.....William Jones
Mr. Donnelly, Secretary.....Frederick Lander
Notary.....William Howe
Kate O'Donoghue, daughter of Squire O'Donoghue.....Louise Marcelli
Bridget Quinn, wife of Pat Quinn.....
.....Mrs. Lizzie Washburne
Nora Roach, chambermaid at the inn.....
.....Kittie Coleman
A Fishwife.....Clara Knott
An Old Mother.....Etta Baker Martin
Katie Mullen.....Little Tottie
Danny Mullen.....Margwerite Dimond
Prince.....By Himself

Mr. Chauncey Olcott thinks he knows his own trade much too well to try innovations. He will have plenty of colleens, plenty of villagers greeting the arrival of the stage coach, a dash of cruel landlordism, a pair of comic twins, clandestine meetings of lovers in a "glen," a press gang capturing the hero, other people capturing the press gang, and so on and so forth. A few minutes after the curtain rises a young heiress delays giving an answer to the chief villain's proposal of marriage, saying "Why are you so cruel to your tenants?" Then one knows what is coming.

Mr. Pitou knows how to write the kind of a play where you see the plot coming all the time. Not that this is necessarily cause for complaint. The classic Irish drama has few standard incidents which Mr. Pitou has not embodied in "Sweet Inniscarra," and the "classical" comedy-drama is sanctioned by the approval of generation after generation of playgoers. If you play it the only thing to look out for is the quality of your high tenor notes and the agreeable character of your smile. Mr. Chauncey Olcott adds to these the presence of a large St. Bernard dog, who saves the heroine's life and basks in the limelight on every possible occasion. In the list of attractions must be put the stage setting of the "glen," which was a fresh green glade that made the whole theater seem out of doors.

Mr. Olcott wears some handsome and tight fitting clothes and sings some new and

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

THE MILL THAT GRINDS ALWAYS.

In a thriving village on the western coast of the old Bay State is located a jewelry store of high standard, its sole proprietor being Joseph Hodges, a business-man on no small scale. His wife Marian is a faithful life partner, and does all she can to make his home one of peace and comfort.

"What's the matter, Joseph?" she asked, having removed her coat and bonnet and taken a seat by the fire. They had just returned from an evening party. "What's the matter?" she repeated, drawing nearer the grate. "You have been so sober and torpid all the way home."

"I'll tell you, Marian," he replied, "but don't be offended at what I'm about to say. Were I to recite a volume of small talk I couldn't tell you how you have wounded my feelings tonight."

"Me—wounded your feelings?" she uttered, looking at her husband in surprise. "What do you mean?"

"Don't you remember your remark when I was discussing bicycles with Mr. Daniels?"

"No, I'm sure I don't; what did I say?"

"Well, when I said my wheel cost $90 you interrupted me and said only $85."

"Was that so terrible, I'd like to know?" his wife asked, not in the best humor, for, like many others, she didn't like to discuss her faults.

"It was nothing terrible," returned Joseph, "but annoying to me. When I said my wheel cost $90, I meant it, for that was its price, and your remark was uncalled for. The moment you spoke a smile passed around the company, and I felt as though they regarded me a common boaster.

"Then, again, during the evening you corrected me when there was no occasion to. It was when I was telling Mrs. Daniels about my horse running away. I said he ran nearly a mile before I could stop him, but you instantly assured the company that it wasn't over half a mile."

"Indeed, I cannot see anything so bad about it, anyway," she answered; "you are forever accusing me of my faults."

"Now, Marian, dear," he said, drawing his chair close to her and fondly caressing her golden head, "will you promise to never again correct me in company and wound my feelings as you have tonight?"

Mrs. Hodges made no decided promise, but she resolved to do the best she could, and here the matter rested for the present.

One night, two weeks later, Mr. Hodges gave a party at his own house. After supper the company gathered around the fire to discuss the topics of the day.

The American-Spanish war had just ended, and, owing to its duration, the country was in a deplorable condition, and business depression was great.

"Hodges," said one of the visitors, a noted silk dealer named Edmunds, "how does Thomas get along now?"

"O, fine!" retorted Hodges; "he is coining money now."

This Thomas was Mrs. Hodges' brother, and one whom she loved dearly.

"Glad of that," said Edmunds, "I feared he would have trouble getting paid for those goods he sent out West."

"No, there's no fear of Jim Thomas losing money," returned Hodges.

"Why, Joseph," interrupted his wife, "don't you remember he told us the other night"—here Hodges cast a quick glance at his wife, but she would not notice it, for she must correct her husband's mistake—"he said he feared he wouldn't get his pay for the goods sent to Thurston & Co., and, O, dear, I hope he won't lose all that, for it would ruin him."

"O, Marian, you don't understand this matter," said her husband. "Jim stands all right with the Western firm."

"Well, I guess I know," quickly retorted his wife, "for I heard him tell about it, and if I was Jim I'd have no more to do with such people."

Joseph Hodges could say no more; his face showed his feelings as he cast meaning glances toward his wife.

About 10 o'clock the following evening, as Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were thinking of retiring, the door opened and Jim Thomas entered.

"For heaven's sake, Jim! What's the matter?" cried Mrs. Hodges, perceiving his deathlike countenance.

"I am ruined," he said, "yes, a ruined man."

"Is it that Western firm?" asked Marian.

"No," he said sadly, "but the people here have come down on me."

"Do you mean all is lost, Jim?" returned Joseph.

"Yes, everything," he replied heart-brokenly.

"Somehow Edmunds has discovered that I feared the Western firm, and, owing him a large sum, he has demanded it immediately. Just another month and all would be safe, but it's too late now; he has placed an officer over my goods."

Marian sat pale and trembling. She plainly saw what she had done, but, alas! too late to recall those few hasty words. Looking up into her brother's face she uttered in a feeble voice: "O, Jim, I am the cause of all this, but don't blame me now. It is the result of my foolish habit of correcting my husband before others."

Mrs. Hodges slept little that night, and arose next morning with an aching heart and head. Her husband clasped her to his bosom and forgave her, as also did her brother.

This eased her somewhat, but she saw her brother drop from his high position all through her fault.

After a time Thurston & Co. paid their note, and Thomas was able to cancel his debts. He went into partnership with Joseph Hodges, and both carried on a profitable business.

But Marian never forgot her terrible lesson. Never after this did she interrupt her husband in company with needless corrections.—Margaret Joyce in Boston Post.

smoothly melodious songs. He is really a genial soul and he tears his way easily through the ruck of incident in his drama, finding plenty of time to do the small, humorous, and sentimental things which the audience likes to have him do and which he does nicely. He washes the twins' dirty faces in spite of their screams and he sings sweetly to a small flock of children gathered about him.

His company seems well grounded in conventional methods, but it presents few points for special admiration. It might easily be better, and the change might perhaps make one forget the threadbare themes on which it is engaged.

DEARBORN THEATER IS OPENED.

Pleasing Dramatic and Vaudeville Performance Celebrates the Schiller's Change of Name.

The Dearborn Theater, which is exactly the same as the old Schiller with the exception of the name above the door, was opened last night under its new management, the Tri-State Amusement company. "Too Much Johnson" was the opening play, and the bill includes four clever vaudeville features and the biograph, with a new lot of pictures of war scenes in Cuba.

An immense audience greeted Edwin Arden, Julia Stewart, and J. R. Furlong, who took the leading roles in the comedy drama. Arden played the part of Augustus Billings creditably, and his support was good. Prospeta performed some startling horseback tricks, and Pilakowski gave some clever imitations of animals. Charles Horwitz and Frederick K. Bowers went through some pleasing travesty acts, and the Empire Comedy Four did some good sketch team work.

The Tri-State people say it is their intention to run the theater at moderate prices and have only the best and latest standard plays and vaudeville features.

HOPKINS' THEATER REOPENS.

"Trilby" Is Presented with May Hosmer in the Title Role—Dixie on the Bill.

The Hopkins Theater came back to Chicago last night and brought with it "Trilby." May Hosmer was Trilby, and Edwin Boring played Little Billee. Svengali was well played by Clifford Demsey. Colonel Hopkins does not seem to have changed his mind in regard to what sort of an evening entertainment pleases Chicago people, and the program last evening was the same sort that has come to be recognized as the Hopkins kind. Henry E. Dixey led the vaudeville stars, and performed feats of sleight-of-hand, accompanied by a running comment that pleased the audience even more than his magic. Stanley and Jackson gave a one-act play, "Before the Ball," and Pete Baker, the German comedian, sang. Frederick Meyers, the violinist, played a number of compositions, and the other vaudeville numbers were well received.

BILLS AT OTHER PLAY-HOUSES.

"The Conquerors" to Be Given at Powers'—New Attractions on the Vaudeville Stage.

Arthur Dunn and Jane Whitbeck, the Hungarian Boys' Band, and Lew Hawkins head the list at the Chicago Opera-House this week.

At the Great Northern Theater Robert Downing and his company and Titenia, a toe dancer, are among the new attractions.

The Lily Clay company and Troja comprise the bill at Sam T. Jack's.

Falke and Semon, Joe Flynn, and the three Olifans are at the Olympic.

"The Conquerors," presented by Charles Frohman's Empire Theater company, will be presented at Powers' Theater tonight.

At the Masonic Temple Roof Theater Flo Irwin and Walter Hawley and Dixon, Bowers and Dixon are the top liners.

Baron Littlefinger and his bride are at the Clark Street Museum.

"Yon Yonson" is the bill at the Academy for the week.

At the Haymarket are John W. Ransone, Lizzie B. Raymond, and Coote and Kingsley.

Irwin Brothers' Burlesquers are at Clifford's Gaiety Theater for this week.

Frederick Bryton in "Forgiven" is appearing at the Adelphi.

Had to Hold Court Outdoors.

A man brought into a London police court recently on a charge of begging was in such a filthy condition that the magistrate adjourned court to the yard back of the court in order to try the case. He then found out that the act of Parliament dealing with verminous persons requires that they shall apply personally to be cleansed. He sentenced the man to a week's imprisonment, that being the only method he could find to have him cleaned.

Expensive to Go Through Suez Canal.

The toll on an ordinary ship passing through the Suez canal averages about $4,000. The distance is ninety-two miles.

A MATCH-MAKING CHAPERON.

Mabel—"What on earth can Miss de Heiress' chaperon be looking at that she can't see where the Count has his arm?"

Tom—"Nothing on earth, my dear. She sees castles in the air."—(Copyright, 1898, by Arkell Publishing Company, New York.)—Judge.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

No wonder that Emperor Nicholas yearns for a change, and is convinced that the present condition of affairs is intolerable. For he has just been traveling through his empire, and the extraordinary measures which the authorities invariably devise for his safety on such occasions are calculated to convince him that his people are dissatisfied and that he cannot rely upon their loyalty or upon their affections.

In fact, he is safer abroad even in Germany, where the Russians are regarded as foes, than at home in Russia. For whereas in Germany a pilot engine running in advance of his special train is considered an adequate precaution, in Russia the entire line over which he travels, no matter whether it be the whole breadth of Russia, from St. Petersburg on the Baltic to Lividia on the Black Sea, is lined on either side with sentinels stationed within a hundred yards of one another, who stand with their backs towards the imperial train as it rushes past with their rifles loaded and with orders to fire without challenge or warning at any human being who approaches within 500 yards of the track.

Almost on every trip of this kind that the Czar takes somebody or another is killed by the sentinels, generally some drunken man or some aged peasant deafened and rendered imbecile by age who has approached too near the track.

The officers stand with their faces turned towards the imperial train with their left hand brought to the salute and their right hand on their revolver ready to shoot down without a moment's hesitation any sentinel who dares to disobey orders by turning round towards the train. For it is taken for granted that if a sentinel does turn his head towards the train it is with the object of making some attempt upon the Emperor's life by discharging his rifle or hurling an infernal machine at the train.

Nor is this all. All houses and cottages within a certain distance of the track have to be temporarily vacated by their owners, who are obliged to camp out until the dark blue and heavily gilded imperial train has passed. In the neighboring villages the children are locked up in doors and everybody keeps out of sight. The stations are all emptied save of officials. Passenger and goods traffic is suspended altogether. The imperial train passes through the bigger stations without stopping, and only halts at small roadside stations, the names of which are kept secret beforehand, for fuel and water.

It is thus that the Czar and his consort travel in uncanny silence through their vast empire, inhabited by a people whose loyalty and devotion to the reigning family are claimed to constitute the principal foundation of the throne.

Small wonder that so sensitive and humane a couple as Nicholas and his Czarina should feel that the present condition of affairs is intolerable, and that a radical change of the domestic and foreign policy of the empire is necessary.

That, I have every reason to believe, is the true origin of the astounding project of an international conference with a view to general disarmament, which has recently been submitted to the foreign powers by the Czar.

It is possible that the remarkable report recently furnished to the Czar by Prince Imeretimsky upon the lamentable failure of the government to either conciliate or Russianize Poland, which constitutes the frontier province in the event of a German invasion, has likewise contributed to disturb and dismay the Czar.

No sooner had he ascended the throne than he abandoned his father's policy towards Poland—namely: the attempt to Russianize the ancient kingdom by brutality and tyranny, and replaced the despotic Governor General, Field Marshal Gourko, by Count Shuvaloff, with instructions to do everything he could to conciliate the Poles and to popularize Russian rule. On Count Shuvaloff being laid low by a stroke of apoplexy he appointed Prince Imeretimsky as Governor General.

The Prince is a man of 60, is the most intimate friend of Count Shuvaloff, and greatly distinguished himself during the last Turkish war, being known in the Russian army by the name of the "Victor" of Lowtcha. He is a man possessed of great wealth and of much independence of character, the latter having received a striking manifestation by the unvarnished manner in which he condemns the corruption, the incapacity, and brutality of Muscovite officialdom in Poland.

A phase of the recent scandal in London in connection with the tiresome Hooley, and to which sufficient attention has not been accorded, is the change which has come over the ethics of gentlemen with regard to the question of gifts of money.

The rule of conduct in good old days was that a man could not with honor accept a gift of money unless he was in great financial straits, and then only from some one who had a right to offer. It was considered as a cruel insult to offer a man a gift of money whatever his financial necessities, unless he happened to be a near relative or a dear friend.

Only when the would-be donor was able to insist that he was so near a relation or so close a friend that there could be nothing objectionable in the transaction was it possible to offer a gift of money, which even then in nine cases out of ten would be refused, no matter how desperate the straits of the man who declined.

In fact, if one happened to help a friend one was compelled to resort to the most extraordinary devices in order to achieve one's end without offending his sense of honor and his delicacy, or hurting the feelings of one already in trouble.

It is apparent that no such roundabout methods need be resorted to nowadays, and that not merely friendship but even mere acquaintance entitle one man to receive from another a gift of money without loss of honor. Both Lord Albemarle and Lord De la Warr in their evidence were explicit in explaining that the $45,000 which the one had received from Mr. Hooley and the $80,000 which had been obtained from the same source by the other were in no wise earned or paid in consideration of anything done, but mere gifts.

No exception whatsoever has been taken to this admission made by these peers, and the only thing with which fault has been found has been the charge brought against Lord De la Warr by Mr. Hooley that he had not turned over to Lord Albemarle certain gifts of money which the ex-millionaire had intrusted to him for his fellow-peer.

This charge of retaining for his own use money that had been handed to him to give to another was held to be unworthy of the honor of a gentleman, and accordingly a committee of the Carlton club, of which Lord De la Warr was a member, took the matter up, and called upon the Earl to either clear himself of the accusation or else to remove his name from the club for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and contrary to the ethics of honor.

It was this that rendered Lord De la Warr so anxious to induce Mr. Hooley to change his evidence, and as soon as ever he was able to obtain a withdrawal of the charge that he had retained some of the Hooley money that had been destined as a gift to Lord Albemarle, he was considered by the club to have made his record perfectly clear, and to have done nothing that was unbecoming to a gentleman and a man of honor.

Another feature of these new ideas which prevail on the subject of money gifts is shown by the number of checks which now figure as wedding gifts. Formerly it was only a near and dear relative, or else an old and elderly friend of the family, who would have ventured to let his wedding gift to the bride or bridegroom take the form of a check.

But now checks form the majority of wedding gifts in English society, and are welcomed when coming even from mere acquaintances.

In fact, I have known of new rich people endeavoring to advance their social aspirations by sending big checks to brides whose parents they had met but once or twice in their lives, but whose social backing they were anxious to secure.

Paty de Clam's Rise in Life.

Colonel du Paty de Clam's rise in the nobility is traced by the Paris Siècle. His great grandfather was a Judge in Bordeaux named Mercier Dupaty, his grandfather bought Clam, a little vineyard, and called himself Dupaty de Clam. His father was a General and turned his name into Count du Paty de Clam. The Colonel himself uses the title of Marquis.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ENTERS THE HAGUE IN STATE TODAY.

Ceremony Purely National in Its Character, and No Invitations to Royalty Are Issued—General Celebration Comes Tomorrow.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

The Hague, Sept. 4.—Arrangements are complete for the state entry of Queen Wilhelmina into Amsterdam tomorrow with the Queen's mother. This being strictly a national affair no invitation to royal or imperial families has been sent, but the United States is to be represented Tuesday by Newell, Great Britain by Ambassador Henry Howard, also France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey, China, Belgium, Scandinavia, Portugal, and Spain. The latter will be represented by Señor Baguer.

Lord Rosebery arrives tomorrow aboard Ferdinand Rothschild's yacht with Dalmeny. The Duchess of Somerset, with Miss Paget, is already here. Frederich Harrison, author of "William the Silent," is also one of the visitors.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Dinner for Mills-Stewart Bridal Party on Saturday—Thursday Club Outing on Sept. 15.

Mrs. L. D. Condee, 4552 Woodlawn avenue, will give a dinner on Saturday for Miss Charlotte Mills and Mr. William Thomas Stewart and their bridal attendants.

The wedding of Miss Bessie E. Porter, daughter of Mrs. Ellen M. Porter, to Mr. William Wesley Merrill will take place on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 6527 Woodlawn avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Lindenthal announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jennie Lindenthal, to Mr. Paul Morrison.

The Thursday club has planned an outing for Sept. 15 to Glenwood, where luncheon will be served. The club members will visit the Glenwood Training School for Boys, where the club's protégé is at present.

Mr. W. E. Gilbert gave a trolley party on Friday evening. The guests included:

Dr. and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Miss Condon, Miss Mildred Condon.

Mr. Arthur Caton will sail soon for Europe.

Miss Mabel Dore will return from Waukesha today.

Mrs. William Hale Thompson has gone to Europe.

Mrs. Ella S. Clark, 2123 Prairie avenue, has returned from Mackinac Island.

Mrs. S. H. McMillan, 2979 Prairie avenue, has returned from Europe, where she has been with her mother, Mrs. M. E. Hilton of St. Louis, since May.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lane Allen have returned from Charlevoix.

Mrs. L. T. Darling and the Misses Darling of the Chicago Beach Hotel have returned from their summer outing.

GOLDEN WEDDING IS OBSERVED.

Anton Brookman and Wife of Rogers Park Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Brookman celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last evening at their residence, 614 Morse avenue, Rogers Park. The children present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Brookman, Alderman and Mrs. F. E. Brokman, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Brokman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Brookman, Mr. and Mrs. William Brookman, Mrs. Mary Dickson and husband.

The grandchildren present were:

Frank E. Brookman Jr., Grace Dickson, William Brookman Jr., Mamie Dickson, Louis Brookman Jr., William Shingledecker.

Mr. Brookman was one of the German revolutionary patriots of 1848 and was compelled to flee from Europe. He came to Chicago in 1863. Before the fire he had a gold and silver smith shop at 55 Clark street, where he operated the first lapidary west of New York. He is now nearly 80 years old and his wife is a few years his junior. He has not been actively engaged in any business for the last fifteen years.

HE IS TOO FAT TO LIVE.

Likewise Too Fat to Die—Contradictory Woes Endured by a Three-Hundred-Pound Newark Man.

"You're too fat," said the superintendent when James Riley applied for a position as motorman on the Newark trolley car line a year ago.

"I'll steady the car," replied Riley, and because of his ready wit, and because his bulk really didn't interfere with the duties of handling a lever and a brake, he was given the job. He weighed 300 pounds.

He lived with his mother at 345 Market street, and had a good education. He was ambitious to find something better to do than running a trolley car. A clerical position that paid higher wages was recently to be vacated. Riley heard of the opportunity and applied for the situation. His handwriting was satisfactory and his references acceptable. He was promised the position, and he resigned his place as motorman and told his mother that he had worn a uniform for the last time.

"I can dress like a gentleman after this," he said.

He presented himself at the factory office and met the head of the firm. To his great disappointment the head of the firm, after a sweeping glance over his corpulent figure, shook his head and said kindly, but firmly:

"I'm sorry, my man, but we can't employ you."

"But I was promised the place," protested Riley.

"Yes, yes; I know," said the businessman. "But don't you see, it's impossible. You're too fat."

Poor Riley went home disconsolate. He read the "Help Wanted" advertisements in the newspapers day after day, and presented himself as an applicant for every position that he thought he could fill without filling too much. It was no use. He might be satisfactory in other respects, but the invariable answer he received was the old one:

"You're too fat."

Search the newspapers as he might, Riley was never able to see an advertisement headed, "Wanted, a fat man." And all the other advertisers seemed to think his corpulency an insurmountable objection to giving him employment. So Riley's despondency increased, and he became moody, despairing, and at last desperate.

"I'm too fat to earn a living, it seems," he said to a friend last Saturday night, "but I'm not too fat to die. There must be a place for a fat man somewhere, and I'm going to find it."

With this direful threat he went home and slept soundly, but woke up on Sunday with his mind as firmly fixed on suicide as ever. After breakfast he drew his razor across his throat. The blood rushed from a fearful gash and he became unconscious.

When he recovered consciousness he was lying on a cot in the Newark City Hospital yesterday morning. His throat was bandaged. A nurse was bending over him.

"You'll get well," she said. "You didn't sever the jugular vein. The razor didn't reach it."

"How was that?" demanded Riley.

"You're too fat," said the nurse.—New York Journal.

Longest Freight Train.

Persons who take an interest in the growth of locomotives and the length of the trains they pull will be interested in the statement of the Railroad Gazette that a locomotive of the Pennsylvania railway recently drew a train about three-quarters of a mile long, made up of 120 loaded coal cars, from Altoona to Harrisburg, 132 miles, in twelve hours. The weight of the train behind the tender was 5,212 tons, the locomotive weighing 104 tons. This is said to have been the heaviest train ever moved a long distance by a single locomotive. Two crews were required to handle it. A train of sixty cars is commonly called a long one, but ideas on this subject will have to be revised, as improved grades, improved roadbeds, improved rails, and improved locomotives make more economical railroading possible.

Invention of the Rifle.

Rifles are said to have been first invented by Gaspard Zollner, a native of Vienna. This was about the end of the fifteenth century.

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ACADEMY TERM BEGINS SEPT. 21st.

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PREACH ON CZAR'S PLAN.

Many Chicago Ministers Discuss Proposal to Disarm European Nations.

ONE POINTS TO PROPHECY

Dr. James M. Gray Finds the Future of Russia and the Jews in Ezekiel.

SAYS ZION WILL BE A NATION

The proposal by the Czar of Russia of a peace conference to discuss a disarmament of European nations, and coincident with it the recent developments in the movement known as Zionism, aiming at a reassembling of the Jews in Palestine, afforded the theme for a sermon by the Rev. James M. Gray, D. D., of Boston last evening at Moody's Church. The speaker pointed out the relation of the prophecies recorded in the Bible to present political conditions and to probable future developments, concluding that according to the teachings of the prophets the Jews will be reëstablished as a nation, but that the Czar's plan will not become a reality.

Many other preachers chose for their topics the idea set forth by Nicholas II., Czar of Russia.

Dr. Gray's subject was "Russia in Prophecy," and he gave an exposition of Ezekiel, xxxviii and xxxix, covering, as the speaker said, the future history in outline of the Empire of Russia.

The prophetic setting of the chapters was set forth. Jesus Christ was to reappear a second time on this earth at the close of the present age, the speaker said, this second coming to be an act of two scenes: First, he would come for his saints, then he would come with them.

Between these two scenes certain great events would be culminating on earth, with Palestine and Jerusalem as their center. The Jews would be regathered there in some kind of a national capacity, perhaps under the suzerainty of the Sultan. In this connection Dr. Gray spoke of the efforts of influential Hebrews now making in that direction under the name of Zionism, and set forth fully in a cablegram to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE yesterday from Basle by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. Soon after their regathering there the nations of Europe—i. e.: the nations representing the old Roman Empire—would combine against them under the personal leadership of a great secular despot, identified as the anti-Christ in the Book of Daniel. He would be destroyed by the coming of Christ, and with him the whole governmental system he represented. This would be the time of the conversion and deliverance of the Jews as a nation so often spoken of in both Testaments.

Now it is, according to Dr. Gray, that the Bible teaches that Russia appears on the scene for the last time. As indicated, he said, in the chapters of Ezekiel referred to, after the other European powers have failed to possess themselves of the key to the riches of the East, Russia seeks the prey for itself, but meets with a disastrous and lasting defeat through supernatural as well as natural agencies.

Identifies Russia as "Rosh."

Dr. Gray's identification of Russia in the prophecy spoken of is through the fact it is mentioned by name as Rosh, especially in the revised version. Philologists, he said, see in Meschech and Tubal the great Cities of Moscow and Tobolsk; Gomer stands for Crimea; Togarmah for the Turkomans; while Gog is the name of the highest peak in the Caucasian range. Even the military combination with Russia in that day is indicated, the preacher declared, as being Egypt and Turkey.

It was indicated, he said, that Turkey, under the fostering care of Russia, was able to maintain its present strength for a while, and even to increase it as the end of the age draws near. The present supposed alliance between France and Russia could not continue because the word of God clearly taught that in the final crisis the former must keep its place in touch with its old neighbors of the Roman empire, to which Russia never belonged. The present strain between these two nations over the Fashoda proposals of the Czar pointed in the direction of such a separation.

On the other hand, it was more than likely that Germany and Russia would come more closely together towards the end, as they were both outside the pale of the old Roman empire, which everywhere in prophecy is represented as compact in the concluding struggles of history in this age. The friendliness of William and Nicholas on this disarmament question was a straw pointing in this direction.

Dr. Gray thought the latter might be perfectly sincere in his overture on the subject, but the teaching of scripture, he said, showed it would come to naught. The millennium would be brought about in another way.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Jackson.

The Rev. Dr. John L. Jackson preached on the subject "The Horrors of Victorious War: the Triumphs of Victorious Peace" at Hyde Park Baptist Church in the morning. He spoke in part as follows:

"Steadily the conviction has been growing in the world that war must cease forever. It is the argument of force, not the triumph of reason or of love. We will place ourselves in the foremost rank among the civilized forces of the world, not by organizing a great standing army and entering upon the career of a robber of weak and effete nations, but by casting our influence in favor of disarmament and universal peace. According to all the traditions of our history we should have led the world in this great movement.

"It has been reserved for the young Czar of Russia to make the first serious appeal to the nations of the earth to live together in peace. Heretofore this has been the vision of the prophet and the dream of the poet. But by the act of this thoughtful man it now enters the field of practical politics.

"Whether this proposition for universal peace is practicable depends entirely upon the intelligence and the character of the people. The real question is, whether the world is civilized enough to enter into this bond of peace. If the spirit of barbarism is still dominant in us, then there is no hope of any practical issue of the Czar's appeal.

"The American people are contemplating the horrors of a great triumph. One of our city dailies published last week a list of more than 1,200 soldiers who died without a wound. It certainly seems that there has been criminal carelessness somewhere. The people have a right to ask for a full investigation into these serious charges.

Bishop Samuel Fallows.

The Czar's proposition for a peace conference furnished the topic for a prelude by Bishop Samuel Fallows to his morning sermon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church. On this subject he said:

"A proposition for peace and disarmament has come from a quarter to which none were looking. The empire which has represented the spirit of incarnate militarism has taken the initiative in bringing about its constriction, or even strangling.

"Many motives have been suggested as leading to the Czar's action, and in the main they are regarded as selfish ones. But whatever may be the design, the proposition is a momentous one. The Czar has but voiced the deep-seated conviction of nearly every great European power, staggering under the tremendous burden of their standing armies. His words will find a hearty response in the breasts of the common people, who have to suffer and sacrifice the most to keep them up.

"Europe will compass a millennium of progress in a few short years if such a policy can obtain. I believe the Czar to be sincere. It is a divine vision that has come to him. May we not hope that the twentieth century will witness the opening of the first session of "the parliament of man, the federation of the world"?

The Rev. J. H. O. Smith.

"The Czar's Utopia" was the subject of a prelude to the evening sermon by the Rev. J. H. O. Smith at Union Christian Church. He said:

"The Czar of Russia has authorized one of the most startling and significant proposals ever made by a monarch. If it is only a new diplomatic freak, as some leading journals contend, it will nevertheless be illustrious as one of the most brilliant state papers in the world's diplomacy. If it is sincere, it is the highest evidence that the thoughts of men are widened by the process of the suns.

"Fifty years ago a great, impartial man said of Russia that she was great in a political purpose, as austere as the climate, tremendous as the forces, indomitable as the will of the gigantic north; that she would make the Sea of Marmora and the ridges of the Caucasus paths to illuminate empire and uncompromising despotism. That the head of this great empire should propose an international policy of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations is a subject for profound thanksgiving.

"The twentieth century may see the great civilized nations vying with each other in governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Every Christian will pray that this Utopia may be realized. America's history is sufficient answer to this overture."

The Rev. F. W. Millar.

At Ryder Memorial Universalist Church, Kimbark avenue and Sixty-fourth street, the Rev. Frederick W. Millar in the morning occupied his pulpit for the first time since the vacation. His topic was "Ministers of God," and he said in part:

"The Czar of Russia's dream of an age of peace is not Utopian, it is simply a return to the teachings of Christ. Our blessed Lord and his holy Apostles, as well as their successors for centuries, were opposed to war. When the church departed from the simplicity of Christ, and only then, were Christians found in the army.

"The greatest crime which God's creatures can commit is the crime of war. The great powers of Europe have been adding to their standing armies year by year until they have become intolerable burdens to the nations.

"The world is courting a gentler rule. The teachings of the Prince of Peace are slowly but surely being accepted by the inhabitants of this half savage world. If the efforts of the Czar of Russia are ably seconded by all the branches of the church of Christ we will live to see the day when a permanent Court of Arbitration will be established by treaty, which will do away with these hideous armaments and will promote trade and friendly intercourse among the nations. 'Even so come Lord Jesus.'"

The Rev. W. E. Danforth.

At Washington Park Congregational Church in the evening the Rev. William E. Danforth had for his theme "The Czar's Dream of Peace—Can It Become a Reality?" He said, in part: "In one breath men say it ought to be, and with the next that it is impossible. The difficulty in the way is human nature. The past has shown that times come when nothing but a fight satisfies. Theoretically most of us feel at times like loving all men and living in peace, but when it becomes personal to a man or a nation recalcitrant traits of human nature either demur or bolt. One of these traits is unconscious hypocrisy, in which we desire the fulfillment of ideals in a general way. The other is selfishness, which objects to an application of a theory when personally detrimental.

"Thus all the nations may pronounce the Czar's plan a consummation devoutly to be wished, but each will object to sacrificing temporal feelings and ambitions for a future general good. France applauds the theory but annuls the practice, because old grudges stand in the way, and in a peace conference the other nations will put similar traits in evidence. However, admitting this, the idealist will not despair of hope, for the question can be asked, Is it not possible for a universal world desire ultimately to become stronger than individual national opposition? We believe it can. We believe our age has a spirit running through it which is better than the individual nations.

"Perhaps the most hopeful thing about the Czar's proposal is the conspicuous source from which it comes. If it is a dream it is also a dream with some power behind it. Great souls come, highly hoping, highly aspiring; putting into word or action some great aspiration of the race in its better moments, and a new epoch is made. Humanity is never quite so badly off again. By this act of the Czar, whatever its motive, the ark of God is moved a little forward."

The Rev. M. P. Boynton.

The Rev. Melbourne P. Boynton preached in the morning at the Woodlawn Baptist Church on "The Priceless Pearl of Peace," and said in part:

"To a world deluged in an awful fear of war, weighted by great armaments and drained by countless armies, the hand of a modern Noah has sent forth a dove, the pure white dove of peace. Shall she return to the man who sent her forth or shall she find admittance to every court? Because of the act of Nicholas II., Czar of Russia, in sending out to the world his peace proposal the Christian church should rejoice, and the civilized world respond in an earnest effort to fulfill the provisions of this noble protocol.

"Peace is not the result of accident, but rather the reward of righteousness, and comes from God alone. Only when men fear God will they trust each other. Nations will dwell together in security and prosperity when each owns God as King. When the international motto is, 'All for each and each for all,' every people may hope to possess the priceless pearl of peace.

"Peace can only abide when there is constant effort to maintain it. Abiding peace will call for fullest understanding between the nations. How surprised we are that such a noble proposition should come from the Czar of Russia. Yet is not our surprise the fruit of having misjudged Russia?"

The Rev. Robert Jardine.

In the course of a sermon on "Labor" at the Church of Our Father in the morning the Rev. Robert Jardine, rector, touched upon the proposition of a disarmament of European nations, saying:

"When a spirit of selfish ambition and aggression so dominates the policy of a nation that an undue amount of national energy is put forth in providing a gigantic machine for destroying other nations, it has reached the point of danger. That this point has been reached by the great empires of Europe is now admitted by one who ought to know, because his empire is the leading culprit. And whether the Czar is simply pursuing a clever diplomatic scheme, or expressing a sincere conviction, it is something at least to have an acknowledgment from such a high authority that a vast proportion of the labor of Europe expended in its fighting machines is misdirected, dangerous, and therefore a curse.

"Our American nation seems now to have reached the parting of the ways. The question to be decided is, Shall this nation pursue a policy of conquest and expansion involving great armaments and keen competition with other nations for the control of the world, or shall it continue to confine its attention to its own continent?

"It seems to me that the right and wrong of this question must be decided by the purpose in view. If that is to conquer and govern for simply selfish purposes, our national conscience ought to bid us pause and go no farther. But if it is to build up and to civilize, to confer the blessings of freedom and protect from the strong hand of the despot those helpless islanders that have become our wards, then, in God's name, let us go forward and fear not to do the work to which duty calls."

FIRE LEVELS AN ELEVATOR.

Lightning at Tolono Causes Damage to Property of Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Tolono, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Illinois Central grain elevator at Tolono was struck by lightning at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon and burned to the ground. The elevator contained 25,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats, and 800 bushels of wheat, all of which was consumed. The loss is estimated at $30,000, well insured. The elevator was leased by Carrington, Hannah & Co. of Chicago, and was managed by W. H. Morgan. It was the largest in this section of Illinois.

REID WOULD RETAIN ALL

COMMISSIONER DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF NEW TERRITORIES.

Declares It Is a Question Not of Policy but of Duty—It Is Incumbent on the Country to Insure Stable Rule in Cuba—Constitution Not a Bar to Expansion—Trouble in Disposing of the Philippines—The Question Summed Up.

Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, who will assist in the work of the Spanish-American Peace commission appointed to decide the fate of the Philippine Islands and other matters of detail pertaining to the formal ending of the war, has frankly expressed his views on the disposition of Cuba and of these "spoils of war" in the September Century. The opinions of this prospective member of the Peace commission, which appear under the heading "The Territory with Which We Are Threatened," are reproduced in part by THE TRIBUNE herewith, through the courtesy of the Century company.

Mr. Reid gives his opinion on the assumption that our holding or abandoning the newly acquired country is a question of national duty first, and not of national policy.

"Have we the right to decide whether we shall hold or abandon the conquered territory, solely or even mainly as a matter of national policy?" he asks. "Are we not bound by our own acts and by the responsibility we have voluntarily assumed before Spain, before Europe, and before the civilized world, to consider it first in the light of national duty?"

Whether we were altogether justified for our share in affairs that led up to the war does not enter into the question now, Mr. Reid says. "The nation is now at war for a good cause, and has in a vigorous prosecution of it the loyal and zealous support of all good citizens. But," he continues, "'under the direct command of Congress the President intervened with our army and navy to put down Spanish rule in Cuba on the distinct ground that it was a rule too monstrous to be longer endured. Are we not, then, bound in honor and morals to see to it that the government which replaces Spanish rule is better? Are we not morally culpable and disgraced before the civilized world if we leave it as bad, or worse? Can any consideration of mere policy, of our own interests, or our own ease and comfort, free us from that solemn responsibility which we have voluntarily assumed, and for which we have lavishly spilt American and Spanish blood?"

Mr. Reid declares, first, that Cuban rule would be as bad and probably worse than Spanish rule if the Cubans were left by the United States to satisfy their thirst for vengeance.

Bound to Insure Order.

"Is it for that pitiful result that a civilized and Christian people is giving up its sons and pouring out blood and treasure in Cuba?" he asks.

"In commanding the war Congress pledged us to continue our action until the pacification of the island should be secured. When that happy time has arrived, if it shall then be found that the Cuban insurgents and their late enemies are able to unite in maintaining a settled and peaceable government in Cuba, distinctly free from the fault which now lead the United States to destroy the old one, we shall have discharged our responsibility, and will be at liberty to end our interference. But if not, the responsibility of the United States continues. It is morally bound to secure to Cuba such a government, even if forced by circumstances to furnish it itself.

"It is certainly true that when the war began neither Congress nor the people of the United States cherished any intention to hold Cuba permanently, or had any thought further than to pacify it and turn it over to its own people," Mr. Reid goes on to say, after relating how evidently Congress was misled regarding the Cuban republic. "But they must pacify it before they turn it over, and, from present indications, to do that thoroughly may be the work of years," he says. "Even then they are still responsible to the world for the establishment of a better government than the one they destroy. If the last state of that island should be worse than the first the fault and the crime must be solely that of the United States."

Like Problem in Egypt.

The situation is curiously like England's in Egypt, Mr. Reid thinks. But as to Cuba, these points, he believes, are clear:

(1) "We may make ourselves in a sense responsible for Spanish rule by our consistent declaration, through three-quarters of a century, that no other European nation should replace her—Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, even seeking to guard her hold as against Great Britain. (2) We are now at war because we say Spanish rule is intolerable; and we cannot withdraw our hand till it is replaced by a rule for which we are willing to be responsible. (3) We are also pledged to remain till the pacification is complete.

"As to the other territories in question, the conditions are different," he says. "We are not itching possession of them as we are of Cuba, with the avowed purpose of giving them a better government. We are conquering them because we are at war with Spain, which has been holding and governing them much as she has Cuba, and we must strike Spain wherever and as hard as we can. But it must at once be recognized that as to Porto Rico at least to hold it would be the natural course and what all the world would expect. Both Cuba and Porto Rico, like Hawaii, are within the acknowledged sphere of our influence, and ours must necessarily be the first voice in deciding their destiny. Our national position with regard to them is historic. It has been officially declared and known to every civilized nation for three-quarters of a century. To abandon it now, that we may refuse greatness through a sudden craven fear of being great, would be so astonishing a reversal of a policy steadfastly maintained by the whole line of our responsible statesmen since 1823 as to be grotesque."

Our Claims Still Maintained.

Cuba and Porto Rico were termed "natural appendages" to the North American continent by John Quincy Adams, as far back as 1823, Mr. Reid finds, and furthermore, "from that day to this there has not been a line in our state papers to show that the claim of the United States to control the future of Porto Rico as well as of Cuba was ever waived," he says. "As to Cuba, Mr. Adams predicted that within half a century its annexation would be indispensable. 'There are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation,' he said, and 'Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its own unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self-support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union, which, by the same law of nature, cannot cast her off from its bosom. If Cuba is incapable of self-support, and could not therefore be left, in the cheerful language of Congress, to her own people, how much less could little Porto Rico stand alone?'

There remains but one alternative for Porto Rico, to give her back to Spain, Mr. Reid concludes. But, he asks, "if we are warranted now in making war because the horrors of Spanish rule in Cuba were intolerable, how could we justify ourselves in handing back Porto Rico to the same rule after having once emancipated her from it? The subject need not be pursued. To return Porto Rico to Spain, after she is once in our possession, is as much beyond the power of the President and of Congress as it was to preserve the peace with Spain after the treacherous destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. From that moment the American people resolved that the flag under which this last outrage was possible should disappear forever from the western hemisphere, and they will sanction no peace that permits it to remain.

Question of the Philippines.

"The question of the Philippines is different and more difficult," he says. "They are not within what the diplomatists of the world would recognize as the legitimate sphere of American influence. Our relation to them is purely the accident of recent war. We are not in honor bound to hold them, if we can honorably dispose of them. But we know that their grievances differ only in kind, not in degree, from those of Cuba; and having once freed them from the Spanish yoke we cannot honorably require them to go back under it again. That would be to put us in an attitude of nauseating national hypocrisy; to give the lie to all our professions of humanity in our interference in Cuba, and to prove that our real motive was conquest. What humanity forbade us to tolerate in the West Indies it would not justify us in reëstablishing in the Philippines.

"What, then, can we do with them? Shall we trade them for something nearer home? Doubtless that would be permissible if we were sure of thus securing them a better government than that of Spain, and if it could be done without precipitating fresh international difficulties. But we cannot give them to our friend and their neighbor Japan without instantly provoking the hostility of Russia, which recently interfered to prevent a far smaller Japanese aggrandisement. We cannot give them to Russia without a greater injustice to Japan; or to Germany, or to France, or to England without raising far more trouble than we allay.

England Wants Them Held.

"England would like us to keep them; the continental nations would like that better than any other control excepting Spain's or their own; and the Philippines would prefer it to anything save the absolute independence which they are incapable of maintaining. Having been led into their possession by the course of a war undertaken for the sake of humanity, shall we draw a geographical limit to our humanity and say we cannot continue to be governed by it in Asiatic waters because it is too much trouble and is too disagreeable—and besides there may be no profit in it?"

To admit these islands into the union as States would be humanitarianism run mad, Mr. Reid says. To refuse them Statehood would not deny them the freest institutions they are capable of sustaining.

After showing the adaptability of the American territorial government to just such instances as Cuba and Porto Rico, Mr. Reid concludes by answering those who object to giving the islands such a government on constitutional grounds.

"But such a system, we are told, is contrary to our constitution and to the spirit of our institutions," he says. "Why? We have had just that system ever since the constitution was framed. It is true that a large part of the territory thus governed has now been admitted into the union in the form of new States. But it is not true that this was recognized at the beginning as a right, or even generally contemplated as a probability; nor is it true that it has been the purpose or expectation of those who annexed foreign territory to the United States, like Louisiana or the Gadsden purchase, that it would all be carved into States.

Development Is a Surprise.

"That feature of the marvelous development of the continent has come as a surprise to this generation and the last, and would have been absolutely incredible to the men of Thomas Jefferson's time. Obviously, then, it could not have been the purpose for which before that date our territorial system was devised. It is not clear that the founders of the government expected even all the territory we then possessed to be made into States. Much of it was supposed to be worthless and uninhabitable. But it is certain that they planned for outside accession. Even in the articles of confederation they provided for the admission of Canada and of British colonies which included Jamaica as well as Nova Scotia. Madison, in referring to this, construes it as meaning that they contemplated only the admission of these colonies as colonies, not the eventual establishment of new States (Federalist, No. 43). About the same time Hamilton was dwelling on the alarms of those who thought the country already too large, and arguing that great size was a safeguard against ambitious rulers.

Warranted by Constitution.

"Nevertheless, the objectors still argue, the constitution gives no positive warrant for a permanent territorial policy. But it does! Ordinarily it may be assumed that what the framers of the constitution immediately proceeded to do under it was intended by them to be warranted by it; and we have seen what they immediately devised and maintained a territorial system for the government of territory which they had no expectation of ever converting into States. The case, however, is even plainer than that. The sole reference in the constitution to the territories of the United States is in article IV., section 3: 'The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.' Jefferson revised this first views far enough to find warrant for acquiring territory; but here is explicit, unmistakable authority conferred for dealing with it, and with other 'property,' precisely as Congress chooses. The territory was not a present or prospective party in interest in the nation created under this organic act. It was 'property' to be disposed of or ruled and regulated as Congress might determine. The inhabitants of the territory were not consulted; there was no provision that they should even be guaranteed a republican form of government like the States; they were secured no right of representation and given no vote. So, too, when it came to acquiring new territory, there was no thought of consulting the inhabitants.

Must Hold Them All.

"The candid conclusions seem inevitable that, not as a matter of policy, but as a necessity of the position in which we find ourselves and as a matter of national duty, we must hold Cuba, at least for a time and till a permanent government is well established for which we can afford to be responsible," declares Mr. Reid in summing up. "We must hold Porto Rico; and we may have to hold the Philippines. The war is a great sorrow, and to many these results of it will seem still more mournful. They cannot be contemplated with unmixed confidence by any; and to all who think they must be a source of some grave apprehensions. Plainly, this unwelcome war is leading us by ways we have not trod to an end we cannot surely forecast.

"On the other hand, there are some good things coming from it that we can already see. It will make an end forever of Spain in this hemisphere. It will certainly secure to Cuba and Porto Rico better government. It will furnish an enormous outlet for the energy of our citizens, and give another example of the rapid development to which our system leads. It has already brought North and South together as could nothing but a foreign war in which both offered their blood for the cause of their reunited country—a result of incalculable advantage both at home and abroad. It has brought England and the United States together—another result of tremendous importance in the progress of civilization and Christianity. Europe will know us better henceforth; even Spain will know us better; and this knowledge should tend powerfully hereafter to keep the peace of the world.

End of the Jingoes.

"The war should abate the swaggering, swashbuckler tendency of many of our public men, since it has shown our incredible unreadiness at the outset for meeting even a third rate power, and it will secure us henceforth an army and navy less ridiculously inadequate to our exposure. It insures us a mercantile marine. It insures the Nicaragua Canal, a Pacific cable, great development on our Pacific coast, and the mercantile control of the Pacific Ocean. It imposes new and serious business on our public men, which ought to dignify and elevate the public service. Finally, it has shown such splendid courage and skill in the army and navy, such sympathy at home for our men at the front, and such devoted eagerness, especially among women, to alleviate suffering and humanize the struggle, as to thrill every patriotic heart and make us all prouder than ever of our country and its matchless people."

DEATH OF GEORGE S. ALBEE.

Prominent Wisconsin Educator Passes Away at His Home in Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—George S. Albee, President of the local State normal school, died today of nervous prostration and heart trouble. He had been ill less than a year. Professor Albee was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1837. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor College. In 1864 he was principal of the Peoria (Ill.) High School, and in 1865 of the Kenosha high schools. From 1868 to 1871 he was Superintendent of the Racine schools, and in 1871 was chosen President of the normal school here, then in course of erection. He was at the head of that institution until his death.

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HE FAVORS EXPANSION.

OLD-LINE DEMOCRAT COMES OUT FOR A VIGOROUS POLICY.

Fifty Sound Reasons for Keeping All the Philippines—Inhabitants Ask to Live Under the American Flag, and It Would Be Wrong to Place Them Again at the Mercy of Barbarous Spain—Immense Advantage to Trade.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At religious revivals I remember when I was a boy the minister would ask that those who felt a change of heart to come forward and relate their experience.

I have got a change of heart from THE TRIBUNE "preaching," not religiously, but territorially. Before the Maine tragedy I was opposed to war with Spain. After that horror I was in favor of war, short, sharp, and decisive. After the "protocol" was signed I was in favor of it except the Philippine clause, and as no one knew and no one knows what is hidden in the language of that clause (Talleyrand said, "Language was used to hide the thoughts"), I concluded with "seven other wise men of Greece" that the Philippines were dangerous to approach and deadly to touch.

Over a high iron gate in front of a church in the country were the words, "This is the road to Heaven." The gate being out of repair a board was nailed across below and painted on were these words: "Go around the back way." The "protocol" seemed to say down to the Philippine clause, this is the road to heaven, but across that clause they nailed a board that seemed to say, "go round the back way." Like the old maid who got all broke up fearing that if she got married and had a child it might creep into the fire and be burned to death, I felt fearful and rather than to hold the Philippines or any part of them I believed that it was wiser and safer for Admiral Dewey to have his vessels towed back to San Francisco by the Deutsch Admiral under the protection of the German flag than to remain at Manila. I was afraid from all I saw and read that the "little" spectacular Emperor of Germany would in some of his "fantastic tricks before high heaven" kick Admiral Dewey out and smash his fleet into smithereens. I agreed with the said "seven wise men of Greece" that it was best to back out and change the great victory at Manila into a defeat, the festivities into a funeral, begging our enemies to pardon and pity us for our temerity and our friends to omit flowers. But upon reading THE TRIBUNE every morning after the Bible I am now in favor of retaining all of the Philippine Islands wherever the flag has been unfurled—aye, every foot of territory that has been baptized in the blood of American heroes and where lie moldering in possibly unmarked graves, unconfined and unknown—the brave boys whose hands, now powerless and cold, once carried the Stars and Stripes so fearlessly and proudly, in nights of storm and darkness, amid the roar of cannon and the smoke of battle to victory, and to add territory to Spain, the bloody, hydra-headed monster of centuries? Yes, when she can call back the honored dead to life, who sleep their last sleep. No! No! where the heroes rest in their narrow homes,

There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay.

Give up any of this territory to Spain, the mother of the horrible inquisition? Yes, when the sea gives up its dead. The poet, looking down into the ocean's depths and seeing the wrecks, the gold, and dead men's bones of those gone by, says:

Keep they red gold, thou stormy sea,
Give back the true, give back the brave.

Many American heroes who have died from malignant fever, neglect, or the wounds of battle, lie buried in old ocean's cemetery. Standing on its silent shore and looking into its dark waters the mourning mothers say:

Keep thy red gold, thou stormy sea,
Give back, give back, my boy to me.

Fifty Reasons for Expansion.

I herewith give you fifty reasons why the United States should hold the whole of the Philippine Islands:

1. The God of battles has given them to us in a wonderful, mysterious way.
2. Man proposes, God disposes. We are the instruments of Providence.
3. There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew how we will.—Shakespeare.
3. Let us not lose the golden opportunity that fate has awarded us.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
4. They are the key and the open door to the "fairylands" beyond.
5. The vast commercial traffic is within our grasp.
6. The flag of our nation would be like the Star of Bethlehem in the East.
7. It would raise the dead nation of China to life with all its great possibilities of progress and wealth.
8. A large portion of the trade of China, amounting to $150,000,000, would be ours. China being only two days' sail from Manila.
9. The American flag would be a torch of liberty lighting up a benighted world.
10. The insurgents beg and pray for us to hold the islands and give them an independent government or let them be governed as dependencies of the United States.
11. The rich natives, non-residents of Manila, have petitioned us to keep them.
12. Friendly nations ask us to hold all. Only our enemies (and Carl Schurz mugwumps) oppose it.
13. We can hold all safer than a part surrounded by foreign enemies. Hold them as Territories, not States.
14. No nations will dare interfere.
15. England and Japan would be our friends.
16. We need not fear the others with these our allies.
17. If Admiral Diedrich, acting for the "little" Emperor, should put his nose in it Admiral Dewey would blow it off. We have more guns, better vessels, abler and more skillful men in our navy than Diedrich's navy has.
18. France would not join Germany against us. I do not think Russia would; she has always been friendly. She is supposed to have an alliance with France against Germany, Austria, and Italy.
19. France remembers Sedan, Alsace, Lorraine, and the $1,000,000,000 indemnity. She will never forget nor forgive Germany.
20. The majority of the people of the United States demand holding the Philippines.
21. The churches and the press demand it.
22. Civilization demands it.
23. Progress against stagnation demands it.

As a Political Issue.

24. The union "externally, internally, eternally," politically, religiously, and morally demands it. Territorial expansion will sqelch and smash the 16 to 1 fanatics and frauds, and prosperity will silence the calamity, populistic, socialistic, anarchistic howlers and agitators. Bryan, Altgeld & Co.'s occupation will be gone.
25. The merchant demands it.
26. The trade growing out of $15,000,000 of exports from the islands going now to Spain would mostly go to us.
27. We could increase it to $100,000,000 annually.
28. It would give business to hundreds of thousands of Americans here and there.
29. If we fought for the freedom of Cuba and Porto Rico, what a travesty of justice to send back to tyranny and slavery the insurgents of the Philippines, who, while aiding us, were fighting for liberty.
30. If the war was for humanity to bring freedom and happiness to millions who had suffered from the tyranny, slavery, and cruelty of Spain, can we in honor except 8,000,000 or more of the victims of Spanish treachery, tyranny, and cruelty in the Philippine Islands? Are we not responsible under all the circumstances for the lives, liberty, and happiness of these people? Is it not a sacred trust? Can we dare before God and man to violate it? Napoleon with his army under the shadow of the pyramids said, "Forty centuries look down upon us." Forty centuries to come will pass judgment upon this nation in this hour. What shall that judgment be? Honorable or dishonorable?
31. Shall we give the Philippines back to Spain? The writers say the children shriek at the presence of a Spaniard.
32. The insurgents revenge themselves today upon the Spanish priests and the Spanish soldiers for the wrongs and robberies of years. The Papal church controls the Spanish government.
33. We encouraged these millions in their revolt. Can we surrender them defenseless to Spain to be butchered as she butchered the defenseless people of the American vessel, Virginius, in 1873, at Santiago? The fiendish, bloody, wolfish atrocities of the Spaniards perpetrated upon the defenseless captives of that vessel have never been equaled by the barbarians in any land or by a band of Comanche Indians massacring their prisoners with tomahawk and scalping knife. They were only stopped in their butcheries by an English vessel. Under King Phillip of Spain, Alva, Torquemada, the Inquisition, and the Bloody Council, 50,000 and more perished by butcheries of Spanish fiends. Men, women, and children were tortured, beheaded, roasted, broken on racks and wheels, flayed alive, burned, and hacked by Spanish soldiers for their heresy.

Spain Not to Be Trusted.

Motley, the historian, says: "The barbarities of the Spanish at that time were horrible beyond belief." Shall we trust these Spanish monsters, the Weylers of today being but the Alvas and Torquemadas of centuries ago, with these poor, defenseless natives, whose only crime is fighting against tyranny for freedom? God help us not to forget. As ye sow, so shall ye reap. Spain is but reaping the punishment of centuries of crime. The whirligig of time brings in its own revenges. Where are all the colonies of Spain in the Western world? Lost to her forever.

34. A century of Spain's so-called civilized and religious government, the adulterous, rotten, corrupt union of state and church robbing the natives, has filled them with hate and revenge.
35. Let us not hold in one hand to this people the flag of hope, happiness, and liberty, and hold in the other behind us the old shackles of slavery, despair, and death.
36. Let us own and control all the markets we can. Civilization follows trade and commerce. The barbarians, educated in freedom, will love us and open their mines of wealth to us, which may be as rich as those of Ophir in the days of Solomon.
37. England owns and controls markets all over the world and is getting more. She is rich, great, and powerful.
38. With Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines all ours, filled with millions of Americans, our merchants will have upon the seas hundreds of argosies, richer by far than those of the merchant of Venice, and life, liberty, and property in those islands will be protected by American laws, upheld and supported by the army and the navy of the United States.
39. The American flag floating above the altar of a free religion, a free government, a free press, free thought, free belief, and free speech will be like the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to captive Israel, leading the people out of bondage—mind, body, and soul.
40. Constantine the Great saw in the sky the emblem bearing the inscription, "In this sign conquer." On the shields and banners was the symbol of Christianity. So our army and navy fought for humanity under God and the flag of freedom—the Stars and Stripes.
41. Let us hold the land wherever our soldiers have planted the flag. Shoot the man on the spot who pulls that flag down.
42. New lands, opening new and increased markets, will produce new energy at home; it will increase the products of manufactories, extend the commerce, and increase the exports.
43. Every industry would thrive and labor would be rewarded. There need be no idle men.
44. We have got the "golden fleece" which the argonauts went in search of in the East and never found. Shall we be "fleeced" out of it by Germany or any other nation?

Beyond Washington's Conception.

45. Washington and the people of the old thirteen colonies did not dream of acquiring the Louisiana Territory, Florida, Texas, California, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Alaska, more than doubling the area of the colonies.

Would the anti-expansionists give these up today? No. None so idiotic. We shall want the Canadas in the good time coming. Do I hear any one say, I object? Yes, possibly Carl Schurz and Professor Norton will rise up in holy horror and object.

46. The old stage coach, the sailing vessel, and the courier on his fleet horse have given way to the railroad, the steamboat, and the telegraph. The latter have destroyed the distances of the world gone by. And the cable binds humanity together and like a touch of nature makes the whole civilized world kin. Our fathers knew nothing of all these wonders of today.
47. The little band of pilgrims landing from the Mayflower have vanished with the forests and the Indian tribes. Between Plymouth Rock on the Atlantic and the Golden Gate on the Pacific there are 75 millions of intelligent, industrious, honest, God-loving people.
48. Two hundred millions will soon fill this space. The star of empire has ever been westward. From the gates of paradise man has followed the sun in his flight for ages. The tide of humanity has swept by the tomb of Christ, over the ruins of empires and the graves of nations. And here in this land he reared for the first time the flag of his liberty and the altar of his worship. Here for the first time he made the laws he was bound to obey. Here he established free schools, free thought, free religion.
49. This nation is founded upon eternal justice, equal rights to all, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Persian, the Roman, and other empires of the East were founded and existed upon conquest, spoils, and robbery. There were two classes—the masters and the slaves. The rich and titled, glutted with wealth, surrounded by splendor, sunken in vice, were protected by mercenary soldiers, and the masses were steeped in ignorance and held in bondage. Is it a wonder they perished?
50. To compare this nation, with its intelligence, its freedom, its grandeur and greatness, its progress, its improvements, its energy, its industry, surrounded by the wealth, the products of labor, the success of its arts and sciences, with the empires of the ossified present or the dead past is senseless and idiotic. To compare its freemen, who know their rights and dare maintain them, with the hordes of savage barbarians, the followers of Darius, an Alexander, or a Cæsar, is to compare a Hyperion to a Satyr, paradise to purgatory, heaven to hell.

The assertion that this nation by its natural, gradual, necessary acquisition of a few islands is following in the steps, course, and career of all the old dead empires, whose endless wars were for conquest and spoils, and that its fate will be the same as those is founded neither in reason, common sense, nor truth; and the views of Professor Norton et al. as to dangers of expansion will prove as unreal as Macbeth's "dagger of the mind," and are as visionary as Hamlet's father's ghost. No! no! We will have no more wars in this generation; we want no new conquests; we want no more lands east or west, save as they may come in interest, in duty, and for protection.

This government, founded upon liberty to all and upon eternal justice, with God overhead, its people honest, industrious, and intelligent, will last, we hope and believe, till time is no more. And above its grand cluster of States, filled with countless great cities, whose spires sparkle like diamonds in the morning's sun; above vast fields, broad as the ocean, waving with grain to feed the world; above its roar of manufactories and the loud, never-ceasing hum of business; above a splendid and a glorious land, outrivaling in grandeur, wealth, and power the empires of the old world, I see in the sky the emblem, not like that which appeared to Constantine—namely: "In this sign conquer"—but those other higher, grander, holier words, as if written by God himself:

Peace on earth and good-will to man.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL,
An Old-Line Democrat.

Bay City Factory Destroyed by Fire.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Hampton Manufacturing company's plant on the eastern outskirts of the city, composed of box factory, planing mill, stock sheds, and office, were burned to the ground at 3 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of $40,000, with $23,000 insurance. The fire caught in the store shed,

HOLDS THE MARKET BACK

TIGHTER MONEY A WARNING TO SPECULATORS.

Stocks Have Some Trifling Reactions—Prices High in Comparison with Previous Periods — Business-Men Make Plans for Broader Markets—Wholesale Trade Is Active—Interesting Course of the Grain Markets—Break in Barley.

Tighter money was a healthful factor during the week in bringing the inflation movement in stocks to a stop. The advance in the price of money was less than 1 per cent—not enough to cut any appreciable figure in general business—but enough to give the market the warning it needed to keep out of really dangerous bounds.

In the majority of more active stocks there has been a decline of about two points from the high prices of last month. Burlington has fallen from 120 to 117, St. Paul from 114½ to 112½, Northwestern from 136⅝ to 134¾, Rock Island from 107¼ to 104⅝, New York Central from 120½ to 118½. In 1896, when the silver campaign was at its height, Burlington sold 64 points lower than now; Rock Island, which has in the meantime paid an extra dividend of 10 per cent, 55 points lower; St. Paul, 53; New York Central, 30; Northwestern, 50.

Local stocks were irregular during the week, the Biscuit issues being weaker, and Diamond Match and steel and wire higher. The probability of the American Steel and Wire company becoming merged with the Federal Steel company gave great impetus to the steel and wire stock. Advices from New York are that the promoters of the big deal seem anxious for steel and wire to come in, but that President Lambert has asked such a stiff price as makes them hesitate. Glucose common was traded in large lots. The uncertainty over what the American Glucose company is going to do at Waukegan caused a weak tendency in the stock.

Want Broader Markets.

Business sentiment on the question of territorial expansion continues to be affirmatively in evidence. The average businessman sees ahead in the expansion of this nation's sphere of influence and power the expansion of his own business and opportunities for making money. In the territory conquered from Spain is seen the means of preventing disastrous overinvestment of capital and overproduction of labor at home. Following are some more "random" opinions from "average" business-men:

John Lambert, President American Steel and Wire company:

"I cordially indorse the position taken by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in regard to retaining territory now held by the United States, whether it be Cuba, Porto Rico, the Ladrone Islands, or Manila. The American flag should remain wherever it has been placed. I also believe an overwhelming majority of the American people take the same view."

George F. Stone, Secretary Chicago Board of Trade:

"The war with Spain has not only made a new and heroic page in American history—not only shown to the nations of the world the national resources which three great and victorious wars had, with all their glories, failed to fully disclose—but it has extended our commercial and financial horizon. The market for American goods will be enlarged. A great and new stimulus will be imparted to industries in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines on the one hand and to American manufacturers on the other. A new commercial era is soon to be ushered in, and no financial or business policy will be formed and carried out without taking into view this fact. A new impulse will inevitably be imparted to social and commercial life in those islands. Old habits and rude and primitive surroundings will not satisfy, now that these countries have become inoculated with the freedom and enterprise of a great and growing nation. These countries, old as they are, still are in many respects as new lands. Interest and curiosity will stimulate travel and signally promote intercourse between the United States and these islands. Means of transportation will be increased and a great variety of demands, which only commerce can satisfy, will arise.

"Again, conditions in this country are favorable to the development of this commerce, where industries suffer from overproduction and capital is a drug. American industries and enterprise demand an increase of markets for American merchandise. Every once in a while we have too many goods on hand and too much idle money, and consequently too many idle hands. This condition threatens the public tranquility. The time and existing conditions are, in my judgment, opportune for the extension of American trade with foreign countries, especially with Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and the South American republics."

Trade Follows Peace.

John J. Giessner, President Commercial club:

"My opinion is that it will not aid American merchants and manufacturers to maintain and increase business relations with territory heretofore under the rule of Spain, or for the United States government to exercise authority over it. Of course prosperity, and therefore trade, follows peace and a stable, good government, but trade does not follow any flag or race or religion or politics. We can have never trade as we desire where we offer the best and most desirable goods at relatively the lowest prices."

John Farson, President Illinois Bankers' association:

"We should by all means retain possession of the Philippine Islands; primarily because one of the functions of America is to christianize and civilize the world; and, secondly, because of the great addition it will bring to our material prosperity. The trade of these islands, as well as Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, will wonderfully stimulate our financial condition, and the time will come when the money power and center of the world will be transferred from London to New York—and perhaps Chicago! There is no reason why this should not come about. The time is not far off when our financial system and our foreign trade will permeate every section of the globe, and people will look to the United States as the great head center of civilization and commerce."

"We ought to have on this peace commission for fifth place a really first-class business-man, one accustomed to making deals, who thinks and acts quickly and is not bound up and down and around with red tape. Our diplomats and statesmen, while admirable in their way, rarely have a clear head and a practical, common-sense, everyday man of long foresight and keen perception."

Wholesale Trade Never Better.

Fall trade, opening according to the calendar of Sept. 1, begins under the best possible auspices. Merchants in all lines have been agreeably disappointed during the late summer months in the number and size of orders with which they have been favored, and for this reason begin the fall months with high expectations. There is little doubt that in all the leading lines records are to be broken. In many of them the activity is on an unprecedented scale and the price situation stronger than it has been for many years. This is particularly true of the various branches of iron and steel, in which the season is at least a month earlier than usual and for which products there is an active demand on all sides and from all kinds of users. Barely a week elapses that an advance is not made in some of the iron and steel products. For the week just closed it was steel pipe, on which prices were advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. Black sheets were also advanced $2 per ton. In both instances the advance was based on an increased demand and greater cost of raw material. In some directions mills are declining business because of an inability to make deliveries, and all mills report new buyers in the market anxious to secure their stocks before further appreciations are made in prices. The car building industry shows a record activity, the week's orders aggregating 5,000 new freight cars. For new tracks and betterments an unusual quantity of steel rails is being used. Implement makers are contracting for yearly supplies of material. This is in marked contrast to the methods which they have observed for several years past in buying from month to month. Activity and strength are everywhere apparent, in a measure offering convincing proof that the season's business now being entered upon is going to be both large and satisfactory. Without much speculative buying in pig iron there is a fair amount of trade in both Northern and Southern products. The aggregate tonnage is largely increased over any recent figures.

The healthful state of general trade is illustrated in bank clearings, which for the entire month of August show a gain of about 15 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This is particularly significant when it be considered that in nearly all commercial lines August is one of the dullest months in the year. The better business tone is noticed in all parts of the country, but more particularly in sections supplied by this market. The inference is that an unusual degree of activity prevails throughout the West and Northwest.

Failures for the week were smaller than at any time since 1893, being 164 in all parts of the country, as against 172 for the preceding week, and 197 for the corresponding week in 1897, which in turn compares with 336 for the year 1896. Collections in sections supplied from this trade center indicate altogether healthful conditions. If not discounting bills country merchants are at least paying them when due and asking fewer favors than formerly from the jobbers supplying them with goods.

Speculative Produce Markets Dull.

The speculative produce markets last week suffered on account of the weather. All the pit surroundings were opposed to activity and the trade, which of late has been none too heavy in volume, was duller than usual. The dullness was a positive influence against prices in wheat and provisions, and in corn served to counteract the effect of numerous crop damage reports from sections west of the Missouri River. In wheat the consideration has been a gradual letting go of the cash market in face of increased receipts. Primary point arrivals have been increasing until of late they have been greater than for corresponding periods last year. The increase has been naturally most marked in the Northwest. The arrivals at the two terminal markets of the Northwest have on some days been double those of corresponding periods last season. The Northwest unquestionably has been the weak spot in the wheat market situation of the world. The cables have not reflected any particular weakness abroad, and, in fact, have been without much significance. The local demand for cash wheat has until lately held up well and the easier tone is traceable directly to the demoralization in Minneapolis. Minneapolis wheat for September delivery has been worked down to such a degree that the market is almost on a shipping basis with Chicago. The small showing of stocks and the fact that there were no September deliveries at Chicago tended to steady the market and statistics were by no means all on the bear side. The professional selling sentiment regarding wheat, however, is bearish and the market on several occasions has been lifted by main force through the influence of corn. Satisfactory evidence has not yet been presented that there is to be anything like scarcity abroad and a liberal yield in this country is one of the few things in reference to the market admitted by all.

Corn has been essentially a weather market. The reports of unfavorable conditions have been received from so many sources that while not necessarily carrying conviction they have commanded quite general attention. There has been more popular interest in corn than in wheat, and a good deal of bullish sentiment has been developed. The action of the market, however, at times has been discouraging to holders, and some of the people who only recently were talking much higher prices have given up the hope of lifting corn from its present level of values. The Missouri State crop report showing the condition of corn sharply tended to discredit a good many of the crop reports which have been received by nearly every commission-house on the floor. These reports have been so numerous and so sensational that a number of people supposed to be in close touch with the situation in the interior of the territory west of the Missouri River will not raise any surplus corn. The probabilities are that there is some exaggeration in the reports from the country, but the temperature throughout the corn States last week was such as to cause apprehension and to make shorts steady on shipping demand at the present time is not particularly urgent, but, on the other hand, the offerings of corn from the country are small. Primary receipts are away below the level of last year.

In provisions there has been yellow fever rumors to unsettle the market and there has been a disappointment in the showing of local stocks of provisions to encourage bulls. The trade in ribs is entirely in the hands of packers, and the course of that market is not particularly significant. Lard has been well taken on account of increased production and on a fairly liberal movement of hogs. The cash demand is good, but not of a character to arouse any speculative interest. The provision market is featureless and prices are more nearly being made by actual demand and supply than at any previous time for months.

The following table shows the range of speculative articles for the week:

WHEAT.

	Closed Aug. 27.	Price range last week.		Closed Saturday.	Sept. 4, 1897.
September	64	66	63	63½	94½
December	61⅝	60⅝@	63½	60⅝	93⅝
May	63¼	62⅝@	64½	62⅝	94½
CORN.					
September	30	29⅝@	31	30⅛	30⅝
December	30⅛	30 @	31½	30⅜	32½
May	32⅜	32⅛@	33⅝	32½	35⅛
OATS.					
September	19¼	19⅛@	20¼	19⅝	19¼
May	22	21⅞@	22½	21⅞	23¼
MESS PORK.					
September	8.85	8.35 @	8.87½	8.42½	8.85
December	8.92½	8.55 @	8.95	8.55	8.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
September	5.12½	4.95 @	5.20	4.90	4.72½
October	5.17½	4.95 @	5.25	4.95	4.75
RIBS—BOXED 25@ MORE THAN LOOSE.					
September	5.22½	5.20 @	5.40	5.25	4.85
October	5.25	5.20 @	5.40	5.22½	5.05

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts— 1898.	1897.	Shipments— 1898.	1897.
Articles.				
Flour, brls.	60,369	67,554	54,823	51,410
Wheat, bu.	1,084,821	1,375,551	877,623	906,682
Corn, bu.	2,949,300	8,183,486	2,284,295	5,620,863
Oats, bu.	3,298,461	3,079,100	2,296,600	3,486,387
Rye, bu.	113,764	104,680	184,964	35,861
Barley, bu.	414,985	196,900	26,663	41,256
T. seed, lbs.	6,709,984	4,324,800	3,602,617	3,463,824
C. Seed, lbs.	92,526	183,917	38,502	30,742
O. Se'ds, lbs.	358,600	224,000	1,191,308	1,005,442
F. seed, bu.	252,270	202,800	37,780	9,580
B. corn, lbs.	182,650	125,750	91,590	203,858
C. m'ts, lbs.	2,000,537	4,367,388	20,566,153	22,721,266
C. m'ls'c's, no.			3,000	30,701
D. beef, lbs.	1,271,155	1,865,161	21,022,017	18,634,288
Beef, tcs.			249	262
Beef, brls.			1,214	1,662
Pork, lbs.	85	2	4,980	5,757
Lard, lbs.	744,765	513,550	10,291,739	12,365,592
Cheese, lbs.	1,973,580	1,556,731	1,430,179	1,430,179
Butter, lbs.	4,396,395	4,936,277	4,163,488	4,258,553
Eggs, ca's.	42,524	52,244	16,972	22,416
Total's, bu	179,653	179,703	144,064	144,069
D. hogs, No.			584	197
L. hogs, No.	166,095	166,695	82,000	41,313
Cattle, No.	57,451	59,693	21,551	24,380
Sheep, No.	56,512	74,751	8,449	21,825
Hides, lbs.	1,063,600	1,174,400	2,013,200	3,430,625
Wool, lbs.	537,200	902,361	1,194,906	1,733,755
Coal, tons.	140,389	96,619	15,013	18,640
Lumber, M.	17,754	16,696	20,176	15,017
Shingl's, M	5,000	10,608	6,562	4,583
Salt, brls.	55,785	65,061	28,007	22,450
Hay, tons.	4,429	5,248		439

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts.	6,496,763	4,568,511	4,414,772
Previous week	6,763,191	4,400,198	4,568,205
Same week 1897	4,116,387	6,176,397	4,041,968
Primary shipments	3,632,774	3,265,809	3,067,204
Previous week	2,667,029	4,904,820	3,156,245
Same week 1897	4,196,206	5,906,236	3,006,208
Eastern clearances	1,972,697	1,370,601	493,701
Previous week	1,773,524	2,209,768	459,240
Same week 1897	4,014,851	2,751,015	866,960

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Hops, quiet.

Wool, dull.

Cheese, dull; large white, 7¼c; small white, 7¼@8c; large colored, 7¼@7¾c; small colored, 7¾@8c.

Cottonseed oil, dull; do yellow, 22@23c.

Rice, steady.

Molasses, steady.

Metals—The week closed on a tolerably firm market for metals, while prices, if anything, showed an improving tendency. The firm fixing the price for miners and smelters quotes lead at the close of today's market $3.90.

Coffee, holiday.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining, 3 13-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¾c; molasses, 3 9-16c; refined, strong.

Other markets closed.

Cotton—Speculation was slack in the forenoon, with the close quiet at a net loss of 3@6 points. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady with prices 1-16c lower on the basis of 5¾c for middling uplands and 6c for middling gulf. Total sales of 830 bales, including 728 bales of spinners and 101 bales for export, direct shipment.

Port receipts estimated for day, 6,000, against 4,186 last week, and 10,288 last year. Port receipts estimated for the week at 50,000, against 52,250 last week, and 95,847 last year. At Memphis, 31, against 13 last year, and at Houston, 4,501, against 6,976 last year.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—Closing—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 67c bid; track, 67c; September, 64¾c; December, 62¾c bid; May, 64⅜@ asked; No. 2 hard, 63c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 29½c asked; September, 29¾c bid; December, 27¾c bid; May, 30½c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 21c bid; track, 22¼c; September, 20¼@20¾c; December, 20½c bid; May, 22½c bid. Rye, 43¼c offered. Flaxseed steady, 84½c. Lead lower, $3.87½@3.90. Spelter lower, $4.02½. Pork lower; standard mess, $8.50. Lard, $5. Dry salt meats lower; prime steam, $4.85; choice, $4.90. Poultry firm and scarce; chickens, springs, 8½@9c; old, 6c; ducks and geese, 5@6c; turkeys, 9@10c. Butter steady; creamery, 15@19½c; dairy, 13@17c. Eggs steady, 11c, loss off.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 3.—The markets were weak and lifeless today. The declines were pronounced. Millers were good buyers of cash wheat, but they could not take all offered. September opened at 57¾c, sold at 57¾c, broke to 56¾c, and closed at 57c. December closed at 57c and May at 59¾c. Cash wheat—Local millers bought about 250 cars. No. 1 Northern spot, 60¾@61¼c; to arrive, 59@59¼c; No. 2 do, 58@58¼c; to arrive, 56@56¼c; No. 3, 56c. Flour and bran unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, 60@61c; No. 2, 58¼@61c; No. 3, 56@59c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 3, 60@64c; No. 2 spring, 56@57c; No. 3, 54@56c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 27½c; No. 2 white, 28@28¼c; No. 3, 26¾@27c. Oats about steady; No. 2 white, 22½@22c. Rye easy; No. 2, 39c. Hay about steady; choice timothy, $8.50; choice prairie, $5.25@5.50. Butter firm; separator, 15½@17½c; dairy, 15c. Eggs firm; fresh, 11½c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 3.—Close—Cash No. 1 hard wheat, 65¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c bid; No. 2 Northern, 58¼c bid; No. 3 spring, 53¾c bid. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 62¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, 60¾c bid. Cash oats, 20@21c. No rye to arrive, 43c bid. No. 3 corn, 29¾c bid. Flax to arrive, 86¼c bid; September, 86¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 149,400 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern cash, 61¾c bid; September, 60¼c bid; December, 58¾c bid; May, 61¼c bid. Oats, 21@22c. Rye, 43c. Barley, 39@40c. Flax, 86¼c; September, 86¼c. Corn, 29¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 273,961 bu; corn, 12,374 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 272,317 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3.—Corn quiet, easy; No. 2, 29¼c. Oats quiet, steady; No. 2 white, 23c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm, 25c. Resin firm and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 27½c. Resin firm, $1.00@1.05. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10, $1.60, $1.60. Tar firm, $1.25.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Wheat—Futures closed steady; September, 5s 5¼d; December, 5s 2¼d. Spot, No. 2 red Western winter, dull, 5s 6d; No. 1 Northern spring, dull, 6s 9d. Corn—American mixed spot, new, 3s 1¼d; September, steady, 3s 1⅝d; October, steady, 3s 2¼d; December, steady, 3s 3¾d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 8s 3d.

Cotton—Spot, retail demand; prices, 1-32d lower. American mid fair, 3 23-32d; good mid, 3 15-32d; mid, 3 5-16d; low mid, 3 5-32d; good ordinary, 3d; ordinary, 2 13-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 4,500 bales American. Receipts, 1,500 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady; American mid l. m. c. September, 3 11-32@3 12-32d buyers; September and October, 3 9-32d buyers; October and November, 3 7-32@3 8-32d sellers; November and December, 3 6-32@3 7-32d buyers; December and January, 3 6-32@3 7-32d buyers; January and February, 3 7-32@3 8-32d buyers; February and March, 3 7-32@3 8-32d sellers; March and April, 3 8-32d buyers; April and May, 3 9-32d sellers; May and June, 3 9-32@3 10-32d buyers; June and July, 3 10-32@3 11-32d sellers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 29	22,191	230	38,736	17,474
Tuesday, Aug. 30	4,777	437	20,222	8,796
Wednesday, Aug. 31	16,342	554	36,466	13,114
Thursday, Sept. 1	9,479	448	26,843	12,471
Friday, Sept. 2	3,966	80	16,196	5,830
Saturday, Sept. 3	200	30	13,000	4,000
Totals	56,955	2,279	151,463	61,387
Previous week	58,816	2,267	130,059	65,752
Cor. week 1897	59,710	2,407	161,171	75,785
Cor. week 1896	63,079	2,803	153,114	82,294
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 29	5,453	133	8,223	666
Tuesday, Aug. 30	1,905	100	5,680	1,216
Wednesday, Aug. 31	1,041	140	4,798	1,168
Thursday, Sept. 1	5,046	26	5,091	2,225
Friday, Sept. 2	4,314	184	4,331	2,539
Saturday, Sept. 3	500	20	2,500	800
Totals	21,264	746	30,723	8,614
Previous week	21,997	763	33,506	5,211
Cor. week 1897	24,532	386	38,889	22,542
Cor. week 1896	20,177	257	21,672	8,584

Receipts last week with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	56,900	152,400	61,400
Kansas City	36,800	39,000	16,000
Omaha	22,000	37,500	22,300
St. Louis	15,800	26,600	11,200
Totals	129,800	255,500	110,900
Previous week	134,200	225,500	122,800
Cor. week 1897	151,400	266,000	112,900
Cor. week 1896	149,200	231,200	122,300
Cor. week 1895	130,000	132,800	94,600
Cor. week 1894	140,000	161,000	68,400

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 17,000 sheep, against 22,191 cattle, 38,736 hogs, and 17,474 sheep a week ago, and 21,524 cattle, 34,851 hogs, and 18,884 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the coming week will probably foot up 110,000 cattle, 130,000 hogs, and 75,000 sheep, against 62,360 cattle, 127,453 hogs, and 88,006 sheep a year ago, and 99,263 cattle, 142,788 hogs, and 75,549 sheep two years ago.

Last week Chicago packers slaughtered 126,100 hogs, against 98,100 the previous week, and 93,800 a year ago. Armour packed 28,600; Anglo-American, 11,400; Boyd & Lunham, 7,700; Chicago, 6,700; Continental, 8,500; Hammond, 14,000; Independent, 10,500; Lipton, 4,700; Morris, 7,400; Swift, 19,800; Viles & Robbins, 10,000, and city butchers, 6,500. Receipts of cattle for the week were 129,800, against 134,200 last week, and 16,500 a year ago. For the season to date 46,700 cattle have been received, against 45,200 last year, and 93,800 in 1896. During August this year receipts were 40,700. Western steers declined 35@50c, and Western cows and heifers 25@40c.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month, 219 lbs, the heaviest of the year. Average for previous month, 216 lbs; year ago, 217 lbs; and two years ago, 216 lbs.

Combined receipts of cattle at the four Western markets last week were 21,600 more than a year ago. Kansas City decreased 13,600; Chicago, 9,800; Omaha, 15,400, and St. Louis, 2,700. The four points received 7,500 fewer cattle. Chicago decreased 8,700 and Kansas City 6,000. Omaha increased 7,000.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 260@286 lbs cost $3.85@3.96, and 174@195 lbs, $3.93@3.95. Armour bought 1,500; Anglo-American, 1,000; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Continental, 700; International, 100; Morris, 700, and Swift, 3,000.

Omaha received 20,000 hogs for today and 130,000 for the coming week; Ben Butler, 35,000 and 150,000; Fred Lennon, 25,000 and 125,000; Joe Mahen, 15,000 and 70,000; Ed Wood, 10,000 and 140,000; Harry Booth, 25,000 and 150,000; Tom Goggin, 35,000 and 140,000; Charlie Goepper and George Chandler, 22,000 and 140,000, and John Cook, 30,000 and 135,000.

Cattle—Of the 57,000 cattle received last week 23,000 were grass Westerns and straight Texas. The proportion of choice to fancy native beeves was small, and prices for that class closed fully as high as a week ago, while the common to good natives declined 10@25c during the week. Texas and Westerns closed 15@50c lower than a week ago, the latter grades. Westerners off the most. Native butcher stock declined 10@25c during the week. Native steers quotable at $4.00@5.65; fed Western steers, $3.50@5.30; Texas steers, $3.40@4.30; Western cows and heifers, $2.90@4.20; straight Texas steers, $3.10@3.75; Texas cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; native cows and heifers, $2.10@5.00; bulls, $2.50@4.25; calves, $4.50@7.25; and stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.40.

Hogs—The market opened steady to 5c higher, but later the advance was lost and the finish was weak, with 4,000 left over at the pens. The break in provisions caused considerable weakness. Packers talk lower prices for the near future. Heavy closed at the same price as a week ago, and declined 10@20c. Prevailing prices are 30@50c lower than a year ago. Heavy sold at $3.50@4.10, bulk $3.80@3.90; mixed, only four loads, at same prices. Light sold at $3.65@4.00, bulk $3.85@3.95; mixed, $3.60@4.00, bulk $3.80@3.90; pigs, $2.75@3.85, bulk $3.40@3.75.

Sheep—All of the 4,000 received Saturday were billed direct to slaughterers. The market consequently was entirely nominal unchanged. During the week lambs declined 25@40c, making $1.00@1.25 decline from the high time last month. Sheep closed about 10@20c lower than a week ago. Lambs quotable at $3.75@5.80; native sheep, $2.75@4.60, and Westerns, $3.25@4.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 622, all for slaughterers; no trading cattle. Exports, 774 cattle and 2,817 qrs. Calves—Receipts, 92; feeling dull; medium veals, $4.75; no grassers nor buttermilks. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,065; sheep dull and weak; good lambs steady and choice stock firm; other grades firm and easier; sheep, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $4.50@6.20. Hogs—Receipts, 1,851; nominally lower at $4.15@4.45.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady for good to choice beef steers, $4.10@5.20; Western steers, $3.80@4.40; Texas steers, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.30; canners, $2.00@2.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.30@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,300; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.80@3.97½; mixed, $3.62@3.85; light, $3.65@3.70; bulk of sales, $3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; market steady; native muttons, $3.80@4.50; lambs, $4.00@4.25; stock sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $3.75@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady for native shipping steers; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.50@5.35; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.05@3.40; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market strong to a shade higher; Yorkers, $3.85@3.95; packers, $3.80@3.90; butchers, $3.90@4.00. No sheep.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.80; heavies, $3.85@3.95; packers, $3.70@3.90; mixed, $3.80@3.85; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, $3.45@3.72. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market strong; lambs, $3.50@5.60; muttons, $3.00@4.35.

ENTIRE CREW IS DISCHARGED.

Steward's Department of the Transport Minnewaska Accused of Drunkenness and Extortion.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Quartermaster's department has discharged the entire crew of the transport Minnewaska, including Captain Hopkins, who is a veteran in the service of the Red D Line, running between this port and Venezuela. This action was taken because the steward's department was demoralized, drunkenness, extortion, and insubordination, as charged, having been prevalent.

Captain Hopkins said yesterday that when the Minnewaska took on board the Third Georgia Volunteers at Savannah for Santiago Colonel Ray of the regiment carried things with a high hand, virtually taking command of the saloon and steward department. Colonel Ray, according to Captain Hopkins, said he must be served first and with the best, or he would know why.

The ship, with its 750 soldiers from Santiago for Montauk, was in a constant turmoil. Steward W. J. McGovern, the Captain intimates, got his position through a political "pull." He had never been to sea, it is said, but had been the steward of a summer hotel.

The chef, Louis Mercier, assaulted Third Officer Cooper with a meat cleaver, the latter says, and Mercier was put in irons. Anthony Rupert, second cook, was also put in irons for insubordination.

Half of the twenty men in the steward's department were fined from time to time. Wine, whisky, tobacco, and government stores were sold by the steward to the soldiers at the rate of $5 a bottle for whisky. Waiter Poge struck Captain Hopkins twice with his fist and he was handcuffed.

A member of the steward's department who declined to give his name vehemently denied tonight that he and all his shipmates were thieves and drunkards.

How It Feels to Be Shot.

Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, a Rough Rider, who is now in Chicago recovering from a wound received in Cuba, says: "A Mauser bullet hole through the tibia caused a dull, deadened sort of shock, with the pain mainly absent, but a fellow knows that he is shot the minute it strikes him. There is more pain in binding the limb to stop the loss of blood than in the mere injury. The shot makes one feel like he had been hit with a baseball bat with the pain left out."

Aspirants for Uncle Sam's Navy.

Seventy-nine candidates for cadetships have received permission to report at the September examination at the Naval Academy.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Circulation of the Blood.

Appleton, Wis., Sept. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reply to Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago on my thesis, "The Discovery of the Law and Power That Propels the Blood," I will first take up his main statement: That I had forgotten there was circulation for nine months in the prenatal state, the child received no air in the lungs.

The doctor ought to have added that neither does the child take any food in the stomach during this period. Now, where does it get its air and food from? Is it from any other source than the blood of the mother? But as soon as this is cut off the child dies in a few minutes, unless the lungs are inflated with air, but can live days and weeks without food.

Now, to send the blood through the millions of ramifications and obstructions in this prenatal existence, by a mechanical power or pump, as the heart is called, would not only burst the heart, but blow the little body to atoms. And while all this can be demonstrated, Dr. Davis says that all this power needed has been disposed of as scientific accuracy by this half-pound heart. Again, how does the fœtus get its circulation in its early stages?

Does it take a physician or scientist to see that any mechanical power like a pump (which they claim the heart is) would burst to pieces? Nay, any layman who does a little thinking for himself, or has any knowledge of dynamics or even mathematics, can readily see it. Will these physicians stop and consider one moment that there is nothing in the universe that is governed by mechanical power—still that little heart has had this reputation for centuries.

According to Dr. Arthur R. Edwards' statement my discovery was not regarded with any seriousness by the profession of Chicago. If the doctor will kindly call at my office I will gladly show him a stack of letters I have received from Chicago physicians, most of them leading lights in the profession, and not a single unfavorable one in the lot. Some of them state that it was the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century, and none say less than that my conclusions were logical. Not a day passes that I do not receive word from some part of the United States.

While writing these lines I received my first unfavorable letter, not even signed by its author; and were it not for the postmark (Kansas City) I would not even know the place whence it came. Here it is in full:

"Dear Doctor: A thorough study of physiology and the elementary laws of physics will ruin your absurd theory. Devote two years' hard study to these subjects and obtain a comprehensive knowledge of the nervous control of the heart—then you will bury your wonderful discovery. Yours, M. D."

The above statement—a comprehensive knowledge of the nervous control of the heart—is just exactly the knowledge the anonymous doctor needs; then he will learn that as soon as that nervous control of the heart is lost, the faster the circulation is manifested, and with normal blood is just as strong. Is not this one fact positively as well as demonstratively certain—that the blood is an electrified fluid, and by this has the power within itself to circulate, and as you cut off its charging battery (the lungs) its flow stops?

In regard to Dr. Frank Billings' criticism, as to my not using good English, I can only say if he will put on a thinking cap he will find plenty of good horse sense in the thesis.

Dr. A. Lagorio wants me to take out the heart of a patient and keep up circulation. I will add, if the blood vessels can be united so as not to obstruct the flow of the blood I will guarantee him that as long as the patient breathes the blood will flow.

I will state in conclusion that I have been testing and studying the subject for the last seven years, and no one realizes its importance more than myself. Not only that it overthrows the old theory of the circulation, but it also overthrows all the nonsensical theories in regard to the causes of diseases, as well as their treatment, and clears up the mysteries of medicine and put all on a basis of certainty, doing away with this jungle of fanciful assumption. What else can you call the practice of medicine (not surgery), when we have so many different schools of practice, each one accusing the other of being wrong? It is even difficult to get two physicians to agree—they are always saying "the other one is wrong."

Truth is a hard thing to push, as the tendency of the masses is to believe and think not what is true, but what is respectable orthodox. When Harvey said the blood circulated in the system he was maligned and persecuted? History tells us not a physician who had attained the age of 40 years ever accepted his discovery. The same was true when it was stated the world was round.

I expect to meet just such opposition, but I am sure of winning in the end. I am sure that I am right—that is, that the blood has the power within itself to circulate; in other words, that it is an electrified fluid and receives its power through the lungs from the air breathed. Further, I will give any man a prize of $1,000 in gold who can overthrow it, and am ready to bind myself to that effect. M. J. RODERMUND.

Why Cuba Was Invaded in June Last.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is a pleasure to say that THE TRIBUNE'S usual impartial opinions of persons and affairs well merit the paper's commensurate recognition by its large circulation among the people, which fact suggests the following ideas: Beyond a righteous and ghastly call for rigid investigation concerning the return of our disease stricken troops would it not be well to turn back a few months to meditate upon a book-throwing Congress that, as a literal fruit, hurled President McKinley and his resisting Ministers into an unprepared-for war? Further retrospection brings into strong relief another stern lesson of this war regarding the manipulations of what are termed political rings in the sequence of which candidates find themselves in office with stones enough from the ballot box around their necks to sink them in the seas of everlasting disgrace or oblivion. For different reasons, perhaps the last ex-Secretary of State and the present Secretary of War may be forcible points in case. Your more accurate knowledge of men, dates, means, and conditions will doubtlessly aid you in this crisis by striking at the roots of sickly growths and make THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE a Mentor as well as a Nemesis. M. E. PHILLIPS.

THE REASON OF THE EARLY INVASION AND THE SICKNESS.

[If it had been deemed proper or politic to postpone the attack on Santiago till October, when the weather had become cool and healthy down there, less mortality would have occurred, and if the volunteers had been located where water was better and less liable to be impregnated with the germs of disease most of the camp sickness would have been avoided. But Spain was active in June last in working up an alliance with France, Germany, and Austria to force upon us a premature peace without freeing Cuba or the Philippines or paying us any indemnity for the cost of the war. To head off this tricky scheme the administration could not safely wait, but had to proceed quickly with the invasion

WISS PRESS.

PAPERS ON THE
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MEETING OF THE METHODISTS.

Seventy-fifth Session of the Illinois Annual Conference Begins in Charleston on Sept. 21.

Charleston, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The seventy-fifth session of the Illinois Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in Charleston on Sept. 21 to 26. Bishop W. X. Ninde will preside. Among the distinguished men of the church who will be present and deliver addresses are: Bishop J. C. Hartzell of Africa; Dr. A. J. Kynett, Secretary Church Extension society; Dr. M. C. B. Mason, Secretary Freedman's Aid; Dr. Homer Stuntz of India; and Professor Samuel Dickie of Michigan. President E. M. Smith of the Illinois Wesleyan University will deliver the educational address. President-elect Richard Gear Hobbs, who accompanied the shipload of grain to India in 1897, will preach the annual missionary sermon. The Epworth league anniversary will be addressed by Dr. Edwin A. Schell, general secretary. The program also provides for evangelistic services each afternoon at 4 o'clock, to be conducted by members of the conference.

Seventy-five years ago, at the home of William Padfield, in St. Clair County, the Illinois Conference was organized under the Presidency of Bishop Boker. Its territory then included the States of Illinois and Indiana, and its membership numbered 32. Since then eight large conferences, four in each State, have been organized, the Illinois conference being contracted to an area extending across the State east to west, between and including Bloomington on the north and Hillsboro on the south. Its present membership is 363, of whom 258 are effective, 53 superannuate, 29 supernumerary, and 23 probationary.

The lay membership is 64,384. There are 352 churches valued at $1,909,475; 213 parsonages valued at $311,400. The enrollment in 359 Sunday schools is 61,044, including officers and teachers, while the membership of the Epworth league is about 30,000.

This year no important charges are open by expiration of the time limit of five years, which fact may simplify the work of assigning pastors to charges, but of this no one can speak authoritatively. One district, Champaign, will be open, Dr. A. C. Byerly having served the full term of six years. This will necessitate one move, and to the moving of one may require the changing of many others.

The conference will vote upon the proposition to admit laymen to equal representation in the General Conference. Spring conferences have registered a favorable vote, and the fall conferences will likely confirm. In that event the layman can elect an equal delegation next year and be admitted to the General Conference of 1900.

LIGHTNING STRIKES OIL TANK.

Loss of $60,000 Sustained by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company at Findlay, O.

Findlay, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—During the storm this afternoon lightning struck one of the mammoth iron oil tanks of the Buckeye Pipe Line company, containing 35,000 barrels of crude oil. The tank exploded and set fire to a second one and both tanks with their contents were destroyed. Hundreds of workmen fought the flames for several hours and succeeded in saving the hundred other tanks in the vicinity by throwing up embankments. The loss is $60,000.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ANY WANT ADVERTISEMENT RECEIVED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE NEAREST YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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DOWNERS GROVE....W. S. SUTTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $20 cash and two notes, following description: One dated Aug. 7, 1898, for $7,346.85, payable to Carrie S. Howell, with payments March 7, 1899, $500; March 18, 1891, $100; interest; paid to Jan. 1st, 1899. One note dated Jan. 1st, 1898, for $1,500, payable to same person. Notes signed by Geo. F. Howell. Suitable reward. 180 E. 43d-st.

LOST—SUNDAY—FOX TERRIER; ONE SIDE of face black; collar with brass studs; license and name Jack. Return to 74 Goethe-st.; reward.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, LARGE HOLSTEIN cow, black and white, nearly dry. For reward apply 4635 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line, Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. W. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 184 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL TAILOR and cutter. Address G 977, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, COMpetent, single young housman; first-class city references. Address G 371, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT general estimator; several years' experience in Chicago; good draftsman; refs. F 928, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT cook, lady, by day or week; lived in good New York family. 410 E. Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook; best of city and country refs. Apply 152 E. 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR HOUSEwork; good refs. 189 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in private family; refs. H B 265, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; MUST SPEAK German. ADOLPH G. WIESE, 729 S. Halsted-st.

PHARMACIST — ASSISTANT — REGISTERED; must understand how to run soda fountain; salary $7 to begin. Address G 370, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN AND MANAGER — BY A LARGE, well-established barley house; former resident partner having taken charge of London office, we invite a small investment in new first-class man, who could hold and increase our large trade in Chicago and vicinity; needless applying unless possessing exceptional energy, ability, and references. Address, fully stating salary expected, etc., C P 26, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—COMPETENT TO TRAVEL FOR A large corporation; liberal compensation will be given bright, energetic man of good address. Call Monday between 9 and 12, or address H. B. VANDERHOOF, 406, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—CRACKER; ON WAGON; GOOD salary to hustler; cash bond required. WESTERMAN & CO., 50 Churchill-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS; RELIABLE. Address G 171, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — YOUNG MEN OF GOOD AD-dress who have finished their education and are seeking permanent employment, thorough instruction will be given. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. A. F. SHELDON & CO., 521-531 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Boys.

ERRAND BOY—BRIGHT AND NEAT; MUST live on North Side. Room 4, 152 Monroe-st.

Trades.

WATCHMAKER—FOR MICHIGAN; CAPABLE of taking charge of entire business. Apply to J. H. PURDY & CO., 126 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FOR HIGHLAND PARK; ENGlishmen preferred; must have first-class city refs. Box 489 Highland Park.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—TO MILK COW. CALL MONDAY. 86 La Salle-av.

MAN—LIVE MAN FOR TEA STORE. GIVE references. Address W Z 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY — TO HANDLE GOOD SELLING ARticle. For particulars address SANITA, 430 Third-st., North Minneapolis, Minn.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of two; references. 494 Belden-av., Flat 1.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR COLORED GIRL for general housework. 4234 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1075 Harrison-st.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED NURSE FOR YOUNG infant; German or Swedish; $5 a week. 3806 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

LADY BARBERS—WE CAN GIVE PLEASANT, permanent, profitable employment to 1 to 5 experienced lady barbers; the only strictly first-class ground floor lady barber shop in the business district; we are now running seven chairs and want to add three more; every stranger in the city should call. THE GEM, 72 Adams-st., opposite The Fair.

LADY—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY TO TRAVEL with ladies, canvassing; weekly salary and expenses. Address B D 115, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—OUR NAVAL WAR with Spain"; complete book, including terms of peace, now ready; over 700 pages; illustrated; outfit free. Nat. Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

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FINE WORK—LADIES' TAILORING AND dressmaking. Latest patterns. Also dresscutting and millinery. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

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AN AMERICAN OF GOOD BUSINESS EXPErience, residing in Paris, would like to represent some firm willing to take advantage of the growing interest felt in the United States, especially in connection with the coming exposition. Address J. L., care Worthen & Aldrich Co., 25 N. Moore-st., New York.

A VERY OLD AND RESPECTABLE FIRM IN Paris (France), would like to represent for a purchase of French linens, on low commission, an American firm, wishing to deal directly with manufacturers; prime references. Address M. F. A. D., Postal Telegraphic Agency, Paris, France.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF a first-class medical book concern in this city; cash required, about $10,000; this is a rare opportunity. For further particulars address C O 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, FIXTURES, lease, and good will of a furniture manufacturing business in this city, doing a successful business. For particulars address C O 30, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL BUY INTEREST IN INSTRUment for ladies; recommended by physicians; will stand strictest investigation. Address SANITA, 420 3d-st., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO BE SOLD UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE Monday, Sept. 5, 10 o'clock a. m., saloon, located at 210 and 212 N. Clark-st.; finest mahogany fixtures; ten billiard tables, bowling alley, etc.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

FOR SALE—BEST PAYING SALOON ON THE North Side (corner), on account of trip to Europe; good for German or Swede. Call at 255 E. Division-st. (barber shop).

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—LUNCH ROOM, 197 SIXTH-ST. Sickness. Must sell at once.

$2,000 STOCK OF BOOKS, 28-YEAR ESTABlished store; price one-third. G 369, Tribune.

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OMAHA, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. F. WOLFSIEFFER, 76 State.

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FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

107 87TH-ST., THE ANDERSON—TWO, THREE, and four room suites, furnished and unfurnished, with private baths; fronting Ellis Park; very desirable; also single parlor, alcove rooms; table first-class; near cable and L C.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG GENtlemen to board; modern private house; near "L." Only those desiring a home need apply. Address C A 244, Tribune office.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT; ELEGANT rooms; excellent board; references.

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THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL, DEMING-PL. and Lincoln Park, has the best location, the finest rooms, and most perfect cuisine to be found. Very low rates. It will pay any one contemplating a change to visit us. The hotel is being redecorated and refurnished.

HOTEL HOLLAND, LAKE-AV. AND 53D-ST.—Ten minutes to city; pleasant single and suite of rooms, private baths; electric light; elevator service and cuisine first-class.

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families, gentlemen and transients. Telephone South 1038. W. F. ORCUTT, Propr.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, for young lady teacher. Address M., 79 Kimball-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, 2 BEAUTIful rooms, modern house, near "L"; private family; board optional. 4321 Forrestville-av.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, TOP FLOOR, 153 State-st.; two skylights; see it.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2327 MICHigan-av., 12 rooms, all modern improvements; fine stable. Apply 2325 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$546-50 ELLIS-AV., NEW HIGHclass 7 and 8 room apartments; all large and well lighted; polished hardwood floors; finished with a variety of hardwoods, the latest plumbing, servants' bath, elegant decorations; large yard; private rear porches; bicycle entrance and storage rooms; one of the finest residence locations on South Side; $50 to $70.
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TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st., $10 to $18 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, Recr.

TO RENT—107 87TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE 8 and 5 room apartments, fronting Ellis Park; no kitchen; first-class board in the building; near cable and I. C.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 7 ROOM CHOICE FLATS; steam, every convenience, $12, $15, $18 to $30; residence st., near 63d-st. station Ill. Cent. DORN, & CO., 223 63d-st., near Jackson Park.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat.
N. w. cor. 42d and Berkeley-av.; modern; $25 up. GRAFF & KRAUSE, 125 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS; $15 PER MO.; fine order; 30 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade. Inquire Title and Trust Co., 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS—2 TO 6 room flats, $10 to $22; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

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$11 per mo., elegant flat, 435 So. Western-av.
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$20 per mo., 8-story brick; bath, etc., 529 So. Western-av.
$18 per mo., 6-r. flat, with bath, 561 So. Western-av.
$8 per mo., 2d flat, 497 So. Western-av.
$13 per mo., Flat cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$10 per mo., 7-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st.
$7 per mo., 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$8 per mo., 5-room flat, 1152 Harvard-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—125 PEARSON-ST., COR. LAKE Shore drive, choice flats of 7 rooms; steam heat and modern conveniences; law rent.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT 465 DEARBORN-AV., 8-ROOM apartment; elevator, steam; all conveniences; reduced to $50; paper to suit. Call janitor.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN 5-ROOM flat. 1436 Osgood, cor. Bryn.

TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM-HEATED CORNER flat, 1328 Wrightwood-av.; hot water, etc., $30.

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$50 per mo., fine store, 163 E. Van Buren-st.
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$15 per mo., large basement, 163 E. Van Buren.

TO RENT—STORE—FINE LOCATION FOR gents' or ladies' tailor. Also have splendid location for barber, upholsterer, or news. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

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MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 562 Wabash-av.

PALMIST—YOUR LIFE IS IN YOUR HAND—KIRO (Conn) Royalnton Agrold), late of India, Paris, and London. 1344 Michigan-av., 1st.

ATTENTION—MME. LILLIAN VAN DE VERE, Oriental Seer of India. 296 W. Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CENTRAL SHORTHAND SCHOOL—INSTRUCtion given in phonography, typewriting, bookkeeping, and dictation; day and evening; inducements to begin Sept. 6. Call or write for information. 805 Owing Building, 215 Dearborn.

HIGHLY COMPETENT UNIVERSITY trained tutor will receive pupils at reasonable rates. Address B C 920, Tribune office.

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SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00, desks at half price, $12.00 up.
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WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing. Prudent service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 814.

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STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auction sales. Warehouse, 314-320 W. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1266.

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PROFICIENT TEACHER WILL EXCHANGE French for English lessons with American lady; well acquainted with best class people. Address G 172, Tribune office.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 19th-st. Tel. Canal 287.

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FOR SALE—A VALUE—FORECLOSED IMproved income property.
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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR VAcant, 3053 Ellis-av., bet. Oakwood and 40th-st., 2 blocks to I. C. R. R., 1 block to cable cars; new stone front residence, 12 elegant rooms, finished in five different kinds of hardwood; all floors basewood oak; 8 bathrooms, 7 mantels; finest location on S. Side; open for inspection. Address Owner, 3857 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN STONE BRICK residence in Woodlawn, $4,500; easy terms. Inquire evenings of owner on premises, 484 E. 65th-st.

FOR SALE — HANDSOME CORNER RESIdence in Woodlawn; steam heat and every modern convenience; price $8,500; will take one-half in well located vacant. Address C O 7, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards see EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Comemrce Bldg.

FOR SALE—GRAND BLVD., 48X150 FEET, with frame house, only $11,000; great bargain. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 616 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—$1,800, 100 FEET, house, barn. NORTON, 810 Roanoke.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1826 W. MONROE-ST., BRICK dwelling, $1,500 cash.
1016 and 1018 SOMMERS-AV., 2-story stone front residence, modern; price $5,500.
S. w. cor. Wilcox and Washtenaw-avs., brick flat bldg.; price $5,000; easy terms.
GREENEBAUM SONS, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV., modern residence, only $5,000.
FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Com.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAYFAIR, HOUSE AND LOT; $1,500. See NORTON, owner, 148 La Salle.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS IN ILlinois, Indiana, etc., for good city property.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LIST FOR SALE, VACANT AND improved throughout the city, at SALABLE prices. We have buyers.
GREENEBAUM SONS, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CLEAR ILLINOIS FARMS AT CASH value, to exchange for Chicago clear or nearly so; quick deals wanted. H. D. LOOMIS,
167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 99 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IN ANY GOOD TOWN FOR INvestment, business block. $20,000 to $60,000 cash. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FARM FOR CASH. ILLINOIS OR Iowa. L. B. WILSON, 108 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES, 6 MILES FROM Court-House; clear, for Chicago improved; worth $50,000.
MABERER & DELPOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly. LOUIS G. STONE & CO., 134 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
104 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND; NO COMMISSION; LOANS on Cook County real estate, vacant and improved; any amount; will deal with owners only. HENRY VAN SLYCK HAGEN. Room 1106 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 flats, $6,000 MORTGAGE, PRICE $7,000 FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

6, 5½, OR 6 PER CENT. 1¼ PER CENT COMmission; money to loan on real estate, vacant or improved. Chicago and many suburbs; prompt service. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
On improved real estate.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 189 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

4½, 5 PER CENT. 1 PER CENT COMMISSION. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 182 Clark-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

6 PER CENT. FUNDS TO LOAN AT ONCE. $3,000 to $10,000. W. G. STOUGHTON & CO., 132 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $300 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. F. GIBBS & CO., 124 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made.
DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington

THINKS VISIT DID MEN GOOD.

Alger Says the Sight of the President Toned Up the Spirits of the Sick.

WATER SCARCE SATURDAY

Hereafter All Used in the Camp Will Be Sterilized on Distilling Ship.

OTHER WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.

"President McKinley's visit to the camp and hospitals at Montauk Point was most impressive," said Secretary Alger, who returned to Washington this morning. "It had a good effect upon the sick, and toned up their spirits wonderfully.

Says Visit of the President Did Men Good.

"There is a marked improvement at the camp since my last visit, and the soldiers have food, medicines, milk, and ice in abundance. The supply of water was a little short on Saturday, but this was caused by a stone becoming lodged in the valve of the pump. The torrid weather made it uncomfortable, and a thunder-storm soured the milk, but aside from this the soldiers are now comfortable.

"Hereafter all the water used will be sterilized, and the distilling ship Iris, which I believe has arrived, will give an abundance of pure water for all purposes.

"General Shafter is looking quite well, although suffering with a fever which was caused by the change from a hot to a cold climate. Nearly all the troops at Camp Wikoff have suffered in the same way, but the fever is not serious.

"When General Shafter is well enough to assume command General Wheeler will be given a rest if he requests it, as he has worked indefatigably and rendered valiant service both at Santiago and Montauk Point. He is as agile as a boy, and gets around and mounts his horse like an athlete.

"This camp will gradually go out of existence. About 17,000 troops are now stationed there and a good share of them will get away this week, and in about three weeks the camp will practically be abandoned, except the hospitals. They will be removed as soon as the sick men are able to leave, but in some cases this will be a slow process.

"There are about ten regiments of regulars at the detention camp, and they will be sent back to the posts which they occupied before the breaking out of the war. The volunteer regiments are being furloughed as rapidly as their papers can be made out, and as none of the troops of General Miles' army will be sent to Montauk Point that camp will soon be a thing of the past.

"The only intimation I have had of General Miles' plans on his arrival was a proposal to send his troops to Brooklyn Heights, but as there is nothing there which could be used as a camping ground except back yards his troops will not be sent there. If it is necessary to send any of these troops into camp they will be landed at Jersey City and from there sent to Sea Girt, N. J., to occupy the camp which has been offered free of charge.

"The story of a parade of General Miles' troops through the streets of New York is too silly to talk about and has never been contemplated. The regulars from Porto Rico will be sent direct to their old stations and the volunteers will go direct to the places where they were mustered into service, except the sick ones, who will, of course, be sent to the hospitals."

Announcement of the commission to examine into matters relating to labor and capital, generally known as the "Labor commission," is expected soon. The impression has prevailed in labor circles that the President might commemorate Labor day, which is tomorrow, by the announcement of this commission, but it is not known whether he has completed his selections or not.

To Name Nine Men for Labor Commission.

This commission will consist of nineteen members, ten of whom have already been appointed from Congress, five from the Senate and five from the House. The interest of course centers about the appointment of the other nine, who will serve for two years and draw salaries of $3,600 a year each.

The Senators who have been appointed are Kyle of South Dakota, Mallory of Florida, Daniel of Virginia, Mantle of Montana, and Penrose of Pennsylvania. The members of the House, who were named by Speaker Reed, are Gardner of New Jersey, Lovering of Massachusetts, Lorimer of Illinois, Bell of Colorado, and Livingston of Georgia. Frank Sargent, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, also a member of the commission.

The other members whom President McKinley will select from civil life will doubtless represent all the political beliefs. Their names are not yet known, although it is understood that ex-Representative Phillips of Pennsylvania, who is the author of the law creating the commission, will be appointed. Ex-Representative W. D. Bynum of Indiana, a gold Democrat, may be on the commission, and ex-Representative Farquhar of New York is also said to be slated. John L. Kennedy of this city is being strongly urged as one of the labor representatives on the commission, and is strongly backed by typographical unions all over the United States, besides having the indorsement of many Senators and Representatives.

The commission will select its own chairman, and there is an impression abroad that Senator Kyle will be selected for that place. He is the first of the Congressmen named, and is chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. He was in the city a short time ago, and had a consultation with the President regarding the work of the commission, and expressed the opinion then that the body would organize and get to work about the 15th of this month.

Quartermaster General Ludington is contracting for heavy winter clothing for the troops. His department has already purchased a large supply of overcoats and arrangements are being made for obtaining about 150,000 suits of thick underwear. Realizing the length of time which it takes the manufacturers to make such a large supply of clothing, the War department is beginning at an early date to provide the soldiers with suits warm enough for winter wear. Before the Cuban army of occupation leaves this country the men constituting this army will be provided with entire new outfits of clothing.

Laying in Winter Clothes for the Troops.

In the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is an interesting collection of obsolete revenue stamps, which represent taxes imposed on domestic articles during the civil war. In the collection, which is mounted in a frame 8x7 feet, are specimens of every stamp issued during and after the rebellion, forming an aggregation of rare curiosities, which visitors to the Treasury deem it a privilege to examine.

Tax Stamps Reminiscent of the Civil War.

In denomination the stamps vary from 1 cent to $5,000, and represent the taxes imposed upon railroad tickets, proprietary medicines, and other articles. Few of the $5,000 stamps were used before the stamp act was abolished by Congress. The measure of the rebellion differs greatly from the war revenue act in effect at present in that many articles which were taxed during the civil war are exempt from taxation now and vice versa. For instance, during the days of '61 railroad tickets were the chief source of revenue, while at present they are entirely exempt.

The stamps of the present issue differ greatly from the specimens framed in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both as to appearance and value. The stamps which are placed upon telegrams and bank checks now are much more artistic in workmanship than those of the rebellion, and it is perhaps for this reason more than any other that the collection is prized so highly, and also because the obsolete stamps will never be reproduced. It is the intention of Secretary Gage, however, to have a collection of the present stamp issue framed and put in position beside those which served the same purpose during the rebellion.

NEW CHURCH IS DEDICATED.

Bethel Congregation Flock to Windsor Park to Take Possession of Its Finished House of Worship.

Bethel Congregational Church, Seventy-seventh and Marquette avenue, Windsor Park, was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus delivered the dedicatory sermon, and the Rev. James Tompkins, D. D., superintendent of the Illinois Home Missionary society, also delivered an address. About 500 people attended the services.

In the afternoon services five-minute addresses were made by the Rev. George H. Bird, South Chicago Congregational Church; the Rev. J. D. McCord, Park Manor Church; the Rev. A. D. Stone, Auburn Park Congregational Church; the Rev. Le Roy Hooker, Windsor Park Presbyterian Church; the Rev. E. Honeywell, Seventy-seventh Street Methodist Church, and the Rev. James Pearce, Windsor Park Baptist Church. In the evening Dr. S. A. Wilson, President of the Illinois Christian Endeavor union, delivered an address, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong, D. D. The Rev. Milford K. Lyon is pastor of the church.

The corner-stone of the Elim Swedish Methodist Church, Noble avenue and Osgood street, was laid yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services were in charge of the Rev. A. J. Anderson, Presiding Elder of the Chicago district. Bishop Merrill delivered an address in English. Other sermons, delivered in Swedish, were by the pastor, the Rev. Alfred Anderson, and Professor Ericson of the theological seminary at Evanston. The church will cost about $12,000.

DISCUSSES IRRELIGION OF MEN.

The Rev. D. F. Fox Preaches on the Problem of Why They Do Not Attend Church.

"Why Men Do Not Attend Church" was discussed last night by the Rev. D. F. Fox at the California Avenue Congregational Church. His remarks were based on replies to a circular asking the question. He mentioned two classes last night, those who pleaded indifference and those who gave recreation as an excuse. One man had answered that he was obliged to attend church too much when young, and another that h had not been brought up to go to church. Indifference, said Mr. Fox, is worse than hostility. It is an argument not against the church nor Sunday services, but against the man himself.

Sunday recreation the Rev. Mr. Fox considered worthy of serious attention. The Saturday half holiday he thought should be extended.

"But, after all, is the lack of weekly recreation an excuse for the devotion of Sunday to its pursuit?" he said. "Is it right for a man to starve his higher nature for the sake of taking a spin on his wheel? Man does not belong to himself, even that he may separate himself from others because he feels, as he says, that he can worship better in nature's temple."

In closing the Rev. Mr. Fox announced that he would give three more lectures on the subject, and he asked for the help of every one in discovering how the church might be made a place for the gathering of all on Sunday.

COUSINS DISCUSSES POLITICS.

Congressman Says Iowa Will Go Republican by a Large Majority—Plans of the Democrats.

Congressman Robert G. Cousins of Iowa was registered at the Auditorium Annex yesterday.

"The recent Iowa Republican convention was entirely harmonious," he said, "and the ticket is certain to go in by a large majority. The Democrats will not, I believe, seek to raise any issue growing out of the conduct of the war. If they do I think they will be reminded of the fact they opposed by every possible means the bill which made it possible to feed and clothe and provide with necessary medicine the soldiers who have distinguished themselves and honored their country.

"I think it is more likely that the policy of the Democrats will be to nominate soldiers on their ticket as far as possible.

"I do not look for any speedy conclusion of the labors of the Peace commission, for not only will it have to settle the questions growing directly out of the war, but also will have to arrange an entirely new treaty between this country and Spain."

IOWA CONFERENCE TO MEET.

African Methodist Church Ministers Will Gather at Evanston on Wednesday Morning.

The Iowa conference of the African Methodist Church will open its annual session for the coming conference year on Wednesday morning at Ebenezer Church, Benson avenue, Evanston. Nearly eighty ministers will be present and the leaders of the conference will be Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett of Wilberforce, O.; Bishop Wesley J. Gaines of Georgia, the Rev. F. W. Henderson and the Rev. Dr. H. T. Johnson of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. M. M. Moore of Washington, the Rev. Dr. C. T. Shaffer of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. H. B. Parkes of New York, the Rev. Dr. H. T. Kealing of Philadelphia.

The Iowa conference includes North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois. It is divided into two districts. The Rev. G. W. Gaines is Presiding Elder of the Chicago district and the Rev. Jason Bundy of the Iowa district.

The visitors will be given a reception banquet at Bailey's Opera House on Thursday evening.

CHURCH JUBILEE AT ELK GROVE.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of St. John's Lutheran Edifice Celebrated.

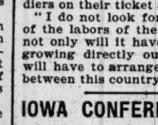
The jubilee of the St. John's Lutheran Church of Elk Grove was celebrated yesterday. The church, which was founded fifty years ago yesterday, is the oldest of its denomination in northern Illinois. The celebration was in the modern wooden church edifice which some time ago superseded the rude structure in which the first services were held. The morning sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. Dorn, who was pastor from 1868 to 1876. In the evening the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. H. Schmidt of Freeport, who was pastor from 1863 to 1868.

Accidentally Kills His Brother.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Charles Geisler, aged 16, today accidentally shot and killed his 10-year-old brother, William, while handling a rifle that he thought was not loaded. The parents of the boys were attending the funeral of a neighbor's child which was burned to death when the fatality occurred.

CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

Fifteen Minute Train Service via the Illinois Central.



All regular express and local suburban trains of the Illinois Central leaving Randolph street between 9:25 a. m. and 2:25 p. m. inclusive will on Labor day, September 5th, have loop connection transfer for Washington Park racetrack at 60th street, thus giving fifteen minute service to the park between the hours mentioned. In addition special express trains running through to the park without change, with no stops south of Van Buren street, will leave Randolph street at 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 1:50 p. m. Fare, twenty cents for the round trip.

HARMONY FOR LABOR DAY.

Building Trades Council and Federation Working Together for Success.

EVERY UNION IN LINE.

Today's Parade Promises to Be the Largest Ever Held in This City.

SERMONS BASED ON TOIL.

The various Labor day committees of the Building Trades council and Federation of Labor were busy yesterday perfecting arrangements for the great demonstration today, and the opinion was unanimous that it will be the best showing ever made by organized labor in Chicago. Conservative judges estimate that 30,000 men will be in line.

This promising showing is due largely to the fact for the first time in years there is harmony and coöperation in labor circles with reference to the arrangements and program. The Building Trades council and the Federation of Labor, between which there has been more or less friction on past Labor days, have declared a truce. As a result, every union affiliated with either organization will be in line.

In order to avoid delay in starting the procession the different unions have been ordered to be in line and ready to march at 9 o'clock, the idea being to finish the parade in time to permit those participating in it to attend the picnic at Sharpshooters' Park in the afternoon. For this an elaborate program of speeches and games has been prepared.

W. J. Bryan will not be here, nor, in all probability, Senator Mason, but Mayor Harrison, Commissioner McGann, R. M. Patterson, and C. Porter Johnson will speak, as will probably Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The day will be observed generally as a holiday, and the City Hall, the County Building, and the federal offices, including the Postoffice, for the greater part, will be closed in honor of the day. The general delivery and carrier departments will be open until 10 a. m., and all other departments closed all day. There will be one morning general delivery and two collections, the last reaching the postoffice at 9:30 a. m. In the down-town district there will be three other collections, reaching the office at 5, 6, and 8 p. m. There will also be a late collection in this distrsict, reaching the office at 11:30 p. m.

The formation of the column will be as announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday.

The line of march will be from Jackson boulevard and Aberdeen street east in Jackson to Michigan avenue, south in Michigan to Sixteenth street, then countermarch to Washington street, when the procession will disband.

The custom tailors will not parade. As they have no regular working hours they think they are a drag on the allied trades who are struggling for the eight-hour day, and prefer to save the money it would cost to parade to help abolish the sweating system.

There was little of public interest done at yesterday's meeting of the Federation of Labor. The strike at the Conkey company's printing establishment at Hammond was indorsed, and Isaac Mellen of the Cigarmakers was elected organizer of the federation.

MINISTERS DISCUSS LABOR DAY.

The Revs. F. C. Southworth and J. H. O. Smith Preach on the Dignity of Toil.

Several ministers yesterday based their morning or evening sermons on the question of labor, and alluded to labor's holiday today. At the Third Unitarian Church the Rev. F. C. Southworth spoke on "The Significance of Labor Day." He said:

"It is not without significance that the two branches of our national Legislature should have set apart a day devoted to the interests of those who labor. For labor, from its earliest times, has been regarded not as a blessing, but as a curse. It was the day on which God rested, according to the author of Genesis, that God blessed and hallowed. And this conception has been the cause of untold mischief. But with the disappearance of the old idea of man there must disappear also the old idea of toil. Never before has the dignity of labor been so clearly recognized. But it has not yet ridden the world of certain false conceptions of the nature of labor.

"One of these false conceptions has taken the form of the dogma that labor is the sole source of value. The doctrine is fallacious, because it unduly narrows the sphere of labor. Another modern doctrine scarcely less fallacious is that labor is simply a commodity which may be bought or sold. Man is more than a machine, and the employer who treats him as such is apt, in the end, to get into trouble. The most successful employer of labor, in the long run, is the man who treats his employés as human beings.

"The nineteenth century has witnessed untold disturbances in the industrial world, but it has witnessed also the birth of a new movement which is fraught with untold possibilities for those who labor. It is a movement to bind the employer and the employé together by making the wages of the latter dependent to a certain degree upon the profits of the business, involving the recognition of the fact that the welfare of the one is bound up in that of the other. It seems to me that this sign upon the industrial horizon—we may perhaps call it but a sign as yet—is a hopeful and auspicious one. I believe it is prophetic of greater things to come, when the brotherhood of man will be less a prophet's dream and more a present reality, when industrial warfare, with its waste of strikes and lockouts and their attendant suffering, will be replaced by the general acceptance of the fact that the interests of all who labor are one and the same."

At the Union Christian Church last evening the Rev. J. H. O. Smith spoke on "The Dignity of Labor." He said:

"The carpenter of Nazareth said, 'My father worketh until now, and I work.' The dignity of the Son of God was not compromised as he stood at the bench clad in the garments of honest toil. Christ came not to be ministered unto, but to minister. The godly man bringeth forth fruit for the good of all, as God does. Those who contribute with hand or brain to the general good, whether it be digging a sewer or drainage canal, carrying a hod or planning a cathedral, whether Prince or peasant born, are Kings by right divine. Shoveling coal is as honorable as preaching the gospel, and if well done better than poor preaching.

"The greatest labor union is the union of labor and capital. The capital of America is in her toiling millions, and her millions of money that must be employed here or elsewhere represent the accumulated labor of generations. These must unite and cooperate and justly share the profits.

"Our statesmen must address themselves to correcting injustice in the business world. There are suffering women and children in honest homes who outrival Cuba's wronged reconcentrados. Some of our churches must change, although the church has not been so near right on the labor question since the early centuries as she is today. The church should be a great labor union, where each works for all and all for each."

CASTORIA

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

RIOT IN HALSTED STREET

TEAMSTER TRIES TO SHOOT A CONDUCTOR OF A STREET CAR.

Policemen Chase Drivers of Three Empty Gravel Wagons Several Blocks and Arrest Them — Joseph Silinsky, One of the Prisoners, Accused of Attempting to Kill John McConchie—Strikes Two Other Men with the Butt of His Whip.

An attempt to shoot a conductor of a street car, followed by a lively chase of the drivers of three empty gravel wagons by two patrol wagons filled with police, caused considerable excitement among the church-goers which thronged Halsted street, near Harrison, about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The gravel wagons were in the track when a cable train approached and the gripman, F. E. Stiles, 306 Johnson street, rang the gong repeatedly for them to turn out to let the train pass. The drivers refused to heed the gong or the shouts of the gripman, but proceeded slowly along the track for two blocks, from Taylor to Ewing street. At that point Stiles let the grip car touch the rear of the last wagon, pushing it along.

The driver of the wagon, Joseph Silinsky, became angry and, jumping off the wagon, with the butt of his whip he struck both Gripman Stiles and Conductor P. E. Henderson, 701 South Union street, over their heads, inflicting ugly gashes.

John McConchie, 839 Halsted street, a conductor on a car which had come up behind the train in charge of Henderson, ran to the rescue of the carmen, and with a revolver attempted to hold Silinsky at bay until the police should arrive. This angered the drivers of the other wagons, and one of them, Louis Hines, colored, seized McConchie's arms from behind and held him while Silinsky took the revolver from him. It is said Hines told Silinsky to shoot the conductor, and one shot was fired, which did no injury.

When the teamsters saw the patrol wagons approaching they jumped into their wagons and started their horses on the run north in Halsted street. They turned west at Harrison street, the police in hot pursuit. For four blocks the chase was kept up, and at Morgan street the pursuit became so close that the teamsters jumped from their wagons.

The police from the Maxwell street wagon followed example, and for a short distance the pursuit took the form of a foot race. The police won in a short run and arrested the men. Those assisting in the pursuit and arrest of the men were Sergeant Tyrell and Patrolmen Birmingham, Golden, and Layden from Maxwell Street Station and Policeman Simsrott of the Desplaines Street Station.

The name of the third teamster who was arrested is Erman. The wagons belonged to Patrick Mulcare, the garbage contractor, 652 West Erie street. The teamsters will be given a hearing at the Maxwell street police court this morning.

Excited passengers of a trolley car at Wentworth avenue and Sixty-fifth street last evening pursued a man who is said to have snatched a purse from the hands of a woman. The passengers, with the assistance of two police officers, captured him. The captive said his name was Frank Imgruet. The police say he was arrested last summer on suspicion of complicity in the Michael Mott murder on Twenty-sixth street. He is also said to have participated in a stabbing affray in Burnside. In his pockets $20 and two bank books were found. The prisoner is 26 years old and well dressed.

MAIL CARRIERS GO TO TOLEDO.

Annual Convention of Their National Association Begins Its Sessions in That City Today.

Thirty-eight Chicago delegates to the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers left the city last night over the Lake Shore road for Toledo. With them were five delegates from Evanston. Many more of the Postoffice employés will go to Toledo today to participate in the Labor day parade and witness the opening of the convention. It is expected Postmaster Gordon and staff will also attend the convention.

The convention will be asked by the delegation from Chicago to urge Congress to pass a bill which will place all civil service employés of the government who have served twenty years on retirement for the rest of their lives with 75 per cent of their pay.

A large delegation of railway postal clerks, accompanied by their families, left Chicago yesterday for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit association.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH POLICE.

Five Alleged Confidence Men Are Arrested by Three Detectives After a Hard Struggle.

David Webber, Patrick Murphy, Henry Webber, James Cullen, and Edward Banyon, alleged confidence men, were arrested yesterday at the Van Buren street pier by Detective Sergeants McCarthy, Farley, and Custy of Central Station after a hard fight. The men resisted arrest and fought with their fists, clubs, and brickbats. The detectives used the butts of their revolvers to beat their assailants into submission. McCarthy knocked Cullen senseless and after a short race captured David Webber. Farley and Custy had to club the three others into submission. Shells and cards were found in the possession of the prisoners.

STARVATION AND FEVER.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

However, not confined to war only, starvation amidst plenty is a common occurrence in severe cases of Typhoid, Scarlatina, Gastritis, Marasmus, Dyspepsia and all disorders where the stomach becomes too weak to retain or digest ordinary nourishment. Most of the deaths in these cases would not occur if the invalids were furnished nourishment which they could relish and digest. Such nourishment is offered in

Arend's Kumyss.

It is the king of foods. The weakest stomach can retain and digest it. When life is at a low ebb medication is absurd—nourishment is needed. If the nourishments on hand don't suit, don't forget KUMYSS. In fact, it should be at every sick bed. Its restorative power often seems magical, producing a change for the better in a few hours, and often curing the patient too quick to suit some doctors. Study our pamphlet—it is written for thinkers. All ye weak and delicate, throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in AREND'S KUMYSS. Beware of imitations. To be sure of the genuine and in good condition order direct from

Arend's Drug Store,

Madison-st., Cor. 5th-av.

Orders to insure immediate shipment should be accompanied by the cash.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Advance Autumn Sale of Blankets and Comforters.

Our new Autumn stock has just arrived, and as an opening event we institute this Special Sale and call attention to several lots which we have marked at prices reduced for two weeks only.

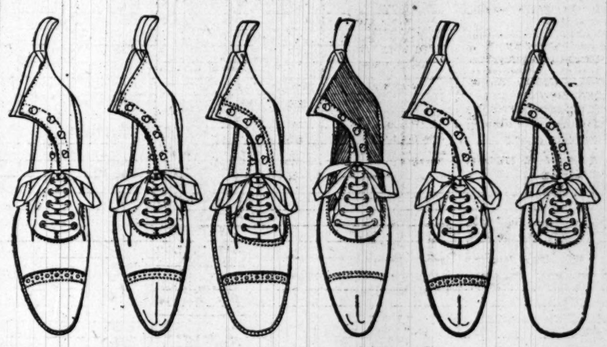
4TH FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

Our own make of Silkoline Comforters, reduced to	$1.25
10-4 all-wool White Blankets, reduced to	$2.70
10-4 all-wool Red Blankets, reduced to	$2.70
10-4 all-wool Gray Blankets, reduced to	$2.70
10-4 all-wool White Blankets, reduced to	$3.75
11-4 all-wool White Blankets, reduced to	$4.65
10-4 all-wool Gray Blankets, reduced to	$3.75
11-4 all-wool Gray Blankets, reduced to	$4.65

Men's Shoes Reduced to $1.90. Basement Department.

About 2,000 pairs of Men's Tan Shoes—their prices were $3 and $3.50 in our main floor department, but the sizes in several styles are badly broken, and they are transferred to the Basement for quick clearance at $1.90 per pair.

Sizes in Some Lines Badly Broken.



At Nearly Half Off Regular Prices.

The soles are plump stock, sufficiently heavy for autumn wear. The toes are the popular Coin and Bull Dog. Nearly all sizes are included in the lot. . . . Special preparations have been made in our department to properly care for the expected brisk demand for these shoes, which are marked **at little more than half regular prices.**

Clothing for Schoolboys.

Boys' "FIELD" school suits (sizes 7 to 16)—the best value in Chicago, at $5

Boys' Two-Piece Suits in the better grades of cheviot and pure worsted (sizes 7 to 16) $6.50

An admirable line of Boys' Two-Piece Knee Pant Suits of navy blue, wide-wale worsted, sergelined (sizes 7 to 16)—also of cheviot and cassimere in new fancy plaids—exceptionally fine suits, at $8

Boys' Vestee, Sailor, Admiral and Russian Blouse Suits in a remarkably pleasing selection of styles and colors. These are very choice goods; many of the styles will not be duplicated. The prices are extremely reasonable ..... $5 to $15

Boys' Top Coats for Autumn wear (sizes 7 to 16)—in tasteful styles.

Extra Values in Ribbons.

Extra fine All-Silk Moire Antique Taffeta—a rich, lustrous quality—in the latest colorings—at less than ½ regular price—

No.	2	3	5	7	9	12	16	30	40	60
	3c	4c	5c	7c	8c	10c	12c	21c	25c	30c yard

Pure Silk Plain Taffeta in a full line of colors—

Inches	3	3½	4	5
	15c	18c	20c	24c yard

Great variety of superior quality All-Silk Bayadere Roman Stripes—so popular for crushed collars and belts—

Inches	3½	4	5	6¼	7
	50c	65c	80c	85c	$1.35 yard

Extra quality Pure Silk Satin Bayadere Stripe—solid colors—in good line of shades—per yard, 4-inch, 25c—5-inch 35c

No. 1 all-silk, satin back, Velvet Ribbon—black and colors—per bolt of 10 yards 25c

Remnants of Ribbons at remnant prices.

$1.50 Kid Gloves at $1.15.

We are offering a lot of Fine Kid Gloves in the new Autumn shades, *which were made to sell at $1.50 per pair*, at $1.15. They are clasp, button and lacing gloves—in gray, tan, mode, blue, brown, green, red, pearl, white and black. The assortment is large and the opportunity a rare one. . . Also a small lot of another make—4 button—in brown & tan—reduced from a higher price to $1.15

New shades in our famous "Empress Eugenie" Glove—the best sold in America at $1.00 per pair—also a clearance of odd pairs of high-priced Gloves at $1.00

Basement Department: Excellent quality Gloves in popular styles and colors—not equaled elsewhere, at 75c

Mended Gloves—new lot just put on sale—to be cleared out this week—also some odd pairs—Gloves worth double the clearance price—all at 50c

Women's Neckwear Reduced

"M. F. & CO." COLLARS—of the best quality and in the latest shapes; all sizes in stock—**Reduced to 10c each**

ALL of our Women's Ascots, Puffs and Four-in-Hand Ties of Madras, Cheviot and Pique—fashionable neckwear in the newest shades and patterns—all ..... **to be closed out at 25c each**

Machine-Made Torchon Laces (Basement Dept.)

Of the finest grade—unsurpassed in washing and wearing qualities—hardly distinguishable from the hand-make Smyrna laces—prices reduced to make room for new goods—per yard ..... 3c to 10c

Normandy Valenciennes Laces—regularly worth 10c to 40c per yard—to close ..... 5c and 10c

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